A TREATY WANTED.

THE LEAGUE MORE LAMB-LIKE.

FATHER SHREHEY GAOLED.

THE LAND BILL DISCUSSION.

ITEMS.

day. He proposes to continue the agitation of the land question in Ireland.

Bourke, a large farmer near Castle Island, arrested under the Coercion Act on a charge of maining cattle. Cox. a farmer, recently appointed League organizer, has been arrested on a charge of inciting a riot at Limerick.

eague, and the expenditures were very

WATERFORD "PROCLAIMED."

Proclamations have been issued prohibiting number of meetings, placing the city and county of Waterford under the Protection

Act, and prohibiting the importation of arms into Ireland except at Dublin, Belfast, Cork, Limerick, Londonderry, Waterlord, Galway, Sligo, Drogheda, Dundalk, Greenore, Newry, and Wexford.

A LECTURING TOUR IN AMERICA.

A Cork despatch says:—Father O'Connor a priest known in connection with the partaken by him in advocating the interests of the Harrence tenantry, has arrived here a

Father O'Connor has a letter from Archbis

SEIZURE OF CARTRIDGES NEAR LEEDS.

REPRESENTATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

stitutional agitation."

from fire, &c.

THE SARNIA OIL BOOM.

LONDON, June 21.

James Redpath landed at Liverpool yester-

ary. There was no demonstration.

passed without division.

auch a policy,

The Toronto Meekly Mail.

ompany are entitled to one-twent OF ACRES!

s already surveyed by the Government of these Lands will be given by the under BRYDGES.

LAND COMMISSIONER.

BEWING MACHINE



little noise-not enough to wake

G STREET WEST

DAWSON, Manager.



Brantford, Canada.

GANITA:

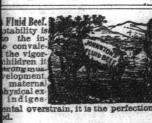
AS A VALVE, THE KIND IN THE WORLD.
Bouble Expression Swell, Feurde Five Very Powerful Bellows.
I Instrument new in the Market. ustomers for a very powerful, simple, low-seed the "ORGANITA." This inproduced the "O.E.C.A.N.T.A." This inproduced the "O.E.C.A.N. T.A." This instring in the similar instrume six, (except our Organiansision, more attractive in design, and much
simments using paper as a vaive. Our Organizaissuerated, fixer very powerful bellows, full sized
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issuerated and the size of the companies of the
issuerated and issuerated, owing to this
just equal to a regular valve instrument, and
is almost as lough as a Cubinet Organ, and will
simple and powerful construction, and the various
at once, for in advance of all compositors, and wa
aut cases, with selection of music, only \$8.00.

MANITOBA

oing to Manitobe will find it to the state of correspond with us. Subscribe for left News, a paper giving just the inyou require, 10c. to end of year. Prilar excursions with sleeping cars at the fifth of the season will leave To-he 31st May, preceded day before by freight train. 75,000 acres of choice sale. Letters enclose three-cent stamps e. Letters enclose three-cent stamp I receive pamphlets, with maps free

64 King street east, Teronto.

Fluid Beef.



Hop Bitters.



A despatch from Marseilles says:—As the broops returned from Tunis were marching through the street hisses were heard from the Italian National Club, A crowd surrounded

the house and demanded the removal of the Italian escutcheon from the building. The president of the club declined to have it represident of the club declined to have it removed, and before the gendarmes could arrive the deputy mayor and a municipal councillor tope down the escutcheon. The crowd afterwards dispersed, and the approaches to the club-house were occupied by troops. The windows of the building were broken by the crowd, and several members of the club were chased into the upper storeys and into neighbouring buildings. The greatest excitement prevailed. Riots Between Italians and French-A NEW CONSERVATIVE ORGANIZATION

VOL. X. NO. 482.

men at Marseilles.

Prince Bismark and the German

Farmers.

FIGHTING IN AFGHANISTAN.

A TURKISH CIRCULAR.

The Porte has issued a circular stating that it suppressed the local post-offices at Con-stantinople because of the facilities they

afforded for the transmission of revolutionary appeals. The circular calls upon the powers to abolish their post-offices in the interior of

Turkey, and hopes they will suppress the

A VICTORY FOR THE AMEER.

Official advices from Candahar announce that the Ameer's forces defeated the troops of Ayoub Khan with heavy loss on the 11th

ost, at Kariz-Safed. The Ameer's loss was

BISMARCK AND THE FARMERS.

to secure their own and the whole country's interests if they combine among

of Lords to-day as Duke of Albany.

A despatch from Algiers says the Arabs are murdering the Spanish residents of Al-

The Times says that the Marquis of Lorne's

A great fire occured at the Victoria docks

The relations of the Porte and the French

in Liverpool to-night. None of the shipping was injured.

reign countries.

London, June 20.

The Italian consul at Marseilles has expressed to the prefect of police his regrets for the scene at the National Italian Club during the passing by of the troops returning from the Tunisian expedition. The prefect of police has withdrawn the authorization of the Italian National Club, which he immediately

A correspondent at Paris says.—The president of the Italian clubat Marsilles has written to the papers denying that the hisses proceeded from their balcony. He says he was unaware that the troops would march through the town on Friday or he would have hoisted the Italian flag. He asserts that the hisses were raised by the crowd, probably because of the absence of the flag. No member of the club participated in the disturbance. The mayor of Marseilles has issued a proclamation stating that the Italian club has been closed as a measure of satisfaction of public opinion. LONDON, June 19. The efforts to form a new and more active

are fifty thousand Italians here. The Italians have been mobbed and attacked in different parts of the town. The houses in the Italian quarter are shut, and the Italian consulate is guarded by troops.

A still later telegram reports that many

London, June 20.

present service between Constantinople and during the riots.

Five persons are dead and two dying There are seventeen wounded in the hospita One hundred and twenty-five have been arrested. Order has been re-established.

triffing. Reinforcements are being sent from Cabul to Candahar, and a strong division is starting from Candahar for Giriskh. A deputation of five French workmen went to the Julien tannery to-day and summoned the proprietors to dismiss their Italian employes, threatening in the event of a refusal that 600 French workmen would visit the A letter from Bismarck, in reply to a telegram from the farmers' committee of Lower Franconia, says:—"The accomplishment of our economical programme depends upon the support it receives from the agriculturists. works to-morrow and prevent the Italians gaining admission. Their action was resolved upon by the Syndical chambers. The affair increases the excitement, and precautions

themselves, and with the representatives of other productive trades endeavour to elect only deputies resolved to protect and advance German labour and production, and assist them by reducing direct taxes and communal

Prince Leopold took his seat in the House

tour will be watched eagerly by English people.

COLCHESTER. HON. MR. M'LELAN'S MAJORITIES,

The relations of the Porte and the French embassy are still very strained in consequence of the Tunis affair.	Ciifton Brookfield Salmon River
Latest advices from Afghanistan report the condition of affairs as uncertain. The	Kemptown
Ameer is regarded as too weak to push mili- tary operations against the insurgents.	Tatamagouche
It is reported from Central Asia that large	Onslow Great Village
bodies of Russian troops are assembling on the borders of Kashgar, and that a conflict	Acadia Mines
with the Chinese cannot long be averted. The Calcutta missionaries charged with	Total
causing the death of a convert, and with habitually beating converts, have been dis-	MR. CUMMINGS' MAJORITIES.
missed by the Criminal Courts and exoner-	Lower Stewiacke
London, June 21.	Upper "
Ayoub Khan's loss in the engagement with the Ameer's forces at Kariz-Safed, on the	New Annan
11th inst., was 130 killed and wounded, and 57 prisoners. The killed included one of	Lower "Economy
Ayoub Khan's principal adherents.	Total
ABDUL AZIZ'S MURDERERS. Constantinople advices state that tents	Total majorities for McLelan
are being pitched before the Sultan's palace,	" Cummings
under which the trials of the persons accused of the murder of Abdul Aziz will take place. The indictment demands the degradation,	Mr. McLelan's majority
exile, or confinement in a fortress of Mehemed	Proper N. S. June 20.—Declaration of

The Madrid authorities have resumed their The Madrid authorities have resumed their raids on gambling hells. A son of a gambling-house keeper has been arrested in the act of laying a petard. He confessed he was the agent of a vast conspiracy of persons who, for five months, have alarmed Madrid, hoping thereby to force the authorities to tolerate gambling. In consequence of his disclosures wenty-seven persons have been arrested, and warrants issued for others.

The Earl of Wicklow is dead. Robert Chalmers, an extensive shipbuilder of Dumbarton, has suspended.

An Oran despatch says the number of killed, sounded, and missing during the pillage of the factories near Saida does not exceed righty. The loss of property is 600,000 francs.

THE MADRID PETARD-THROWERS.

RIOTS AT MARSEILLES. ON THE ITALIAN CLUB-FIGHTING IN THE

A Suggestion in Favour of Legislative Independence

REPRESENTATIONS AT WASHINGTON

faction of public opinion.

A despatch from Marseilles says:—There

Italians were stabbed, and that the troops

Since eight o'clock this evening there has been a series of furious encounters between the French and Italians. It is stated that three people have been killed, including one soldier, and that many have been wounded.

The prefect has closed all the cases and police and soldiers patrol the streets.

A Marseilles despatch says:—The rioting here continues at different points in the town It is stated that eight persons have been killed and twenty-three wounded, but in the hospi-tal are only two dead and twelve wounded. Three of the latter are in a precarious condition. Sixty-five persons have been arrested. In some quarters the Italians fired revolvers

The Italian consul has issued an address to his compatriots beseeching them to remain

The latter constitute a majority of the population of Germany, and are strong enough have been taken to prevent carrying out the

threat.

In the French Chamber of Deputies the Minister of the Interior said the fighting in Marseilles was begun by, a number of Italian labourers attacking a party of French

The Journal des Débats admits that the Italians were the first to foment a quarrel by hissing, but says that did not justify the acts

creditors will be paid in full. The bank sustained heavy losses in a few years, ig to the agricultural down, and its on, and its The National Policy and the Pacific Rail-

Ministerial Victories at Colchester and Picton.

HALIFAX, June 18. The elections in Colchester and Picton to-day resulted in the return of the Hon. A.
W. McLelan in Colchester, and of Mr. McDougald in Pictou. The following are the Colchester particulars :-

Truro 134

Constantinople advices state that tents are being pitched before the Sultan's palace, under which the trials of the persons accused of the murder of Abdul Aziz will take place. The indictment demands the degradation, exile, or confinement in a fortress of Mehcmed Pasha, Ruchdi Pasha, Midhat Pasha, Mahmoud Pasha; death or hard labour for Feibea Bey, and death for three others. Mehcmed Pasha and the ex-Sheikh-ul-Islam will not be present at the trial. The latter will be tried at Mecca. The indictment demands the penalty of death against the actual murderers of Abdul Aziz.

FRANCE AND TUNIS. Picrov, N. S., June 20.—Declaration day attracted a very large number of people to town to-day, the streets being fairly blocked with the host of men crowding them. During the afternoon a very large number of miners arrived from Westville and Stellarton, the day being observed as a holiday in our "black" country. Hundreds also came from the country by teams. At two o'clock the high sheriff country. Hundreds also came from the country by teams. At two o'clock the high sheriff declared John McDougald, Esq., M.P. for the county of Pictou, by a majority of 208 votes. The announcement was received with tremendous cheering from the steps of the Court-house. Speeches were then made by Mr. McDougald, Mr. Carmichael, Mr. Doull, M.P., and others. The crowd separated with cheers for the Government, Mr. McDougald, Mr. Doull, etc. The member-elect, with his friends, drove to Custom House square, where more speeches were made and general congratulations indulged in. The crowds shortly after left town by train, etc., and soon the streets assumed their normal appearance. The Tunisian Premier had an interview rith the French Minister of Foreign Affairs and M. Grévy to-day. His reception was very cordial. M. Grévy said as long as Tunis respects the treaty stipulations she may count upon the warm sympathy and effective

THE LONDON CAMP.

LONDON, June 21.—The brigade camp was organized here to-day. It consists of the London and Mooretown Cavalry, the London Field Battery, and the 24th, 26th, 27th, and 32nd Battalions. The brigade staff is as follows:—Lieut.-Col. Jackson, D.A.G., in command; Lieut.-Col. Hen. M. Aylmer, brigade major; Lieut. Heath, London Field Battery, orderly officer; Capt. Millar, 7th Fusiliers, assistant brigade major; Major W. Star, district paymaster; Capt. J. B. Smyth, brigade quartermaster; Capt. J. B. Smyth, brigade quartermaster; Major Rutherford, 28th Battalion, supply officer. The Minister of Militia and Col. Ross, of the Governor-General's Foot Guards, will inspect the 7th Battallion to-morrow-night, and Major-General Luard will perform a similar duty on Thursday night. The 7th does not go into camp, but will take part in the demonstration on the 1st.

VIEWS OF HOME RULERS THEREON

American Connivance at Fenian Conspiracy.

An End to the Strike Against Rent-Paying.

THE LAND LEAGUE MORE REASONABLE

It is stated the Parnellites are supporting the Land bill with the understanding that Mr. Forstershall retire from the Cabinet at the end of the session.

The despatch from the Foreign Office to the American Government recites atrocious passages in O'Donovan Rossa's paper, and submits that they go beyond the widest limits of freedom of the press, but makes no demand for any particular action.

THE LIVERPOOL OUTRAGE. A Liverpool despatch says:—McKevitt and McGrath, charged with attempting to blow up the Town hall, were examined today. The prosecuting solicitor said he did not intend to go into the question of Feniannot intend to go into the question of reinan-ism, as the case would stand on its own-merits. At the close of the evidence Mo-Kevitt and McGrath were committed for trial. McGrath was then charged with causing the late explosion at the police barracks ITEMS.

It is said McKevitt has given the authori ties a list of many dynamite agents. The Birmingham authorities are strictly

guarding the Town hall, owing to a warning from London. Large employers of labour in the Liverpoo district have threatened to discharge all Irishmen if more outrages occur. At the Land Sessions at Castlebar, County

Mayo, a tenant named Simson claimed £5,895 for compensation from Lord Lucan for improvements. Lord Lucan refused to pay any-thing, but the court gave a decision in favour son for £2.954. On Saturday the War Office ordered 25 ambulance waggons, 150 field stretchers, and other appliances for field service in time of war to be immediately despatched from Woolwich to Ireland. Accounts received from the

doleful in the extreme. LONDON, June 19. A pastoral letter by Archbishop McCabe was read in all the Catholic churches at Dublin to-day. It regrets that even in that city men are preaching doctrines subversive of law and order.

military commander in charge are said to be

NEW YORK, June 19. The World's London special says :—The re-ent Fenian outrages and rumours of dynamite plots have given rise to great dissatisfac-tion at the impunity with which such con-spiracies are said to be hatched in New York. avowed purpose of destroying life and property in this country is an untriendly act on the part of the American Government. He says the Government will point out to Secretary Biaine that an organization openly at work day after day undor the eyes of the United States on the land question. They propose to lecture through the United States on the land question. United States authorities, arranging schemes for blowing up English public buildings and destroying innocent lives, is an evil calling for redress

Gladstone, replying to a question put to him by Mr. Stanhope, member for Lincoln, re-specting the reported communications ad-dressed by her Majesty's Government to the Government of the United States regarding the operations of Fenian skirmishers, said that her Majesty's Government had felt it their duty to inform the American Adminis-tration of the numerous outrages recently Ireland, and of the fact that these outrages were instigated by men living in the United States, and by their emissaries on this side of the water. Her Majesty's Government had not made any demand upon the United States. They had simply called the attention of the Administration at Washington to the facts. Mr. Gladstone said that the incitement was by no means limited to the commission of outrages to various parts of England, but indicated individuals, giving some particular prominence. This allusion to the threats to shoot himself and Mr. Forster was received

with laughter and cheers. The Herald's recent editorials on the necessity of legislative independence for Ireland sity of legislative independence for Ireland and the establishment of a grand imperial Parliament, including representatives from Australia, Canada, the Cape, Ireland, and Scotland, attract much attention in political circles, especially among the Irish members of all shades of opinion, for on this point the majority of Inshmen are agreed. In these editorials the Herald expresses, so the cable informs us, the ultimate aim of the Irish agitators, though hitherto they have been almost altogether silent on the subject, at least in Parliament. They have thought first of getting the Land bill and afterward of raising the more serious question, saying, raising the more serious question, saying, justly enough perhaps, that if the greater question came up for discussion the Land bill question came up for discussion the Land bill would have little chance of careful consideration, and that this vexed question is better settled before than after the change. So far only one Irish member has spoken earnestly in public on the subject of legislative independence. Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and other leaders have discussed the subject privately, but had some idea of postponing their earliest work on the question until 1883, the centennial anniversary of the creation of the old Irish Parliament. Yet they might wisely take the advice of the or the old Irish rariament. Yet they might wisely take the advice of the Herald and begin work at once, as it will take a long time to convince by ordinary processes any Englishman of the necessity of Since the publication of the Herald's editorial comments here indeed the suggestion has been discussed by the Home Rulers that the campaign for legislative independence should be opened immediately by having Mr. Justin McCarthy embody his views on the subject in a pamphlet for broadcast distribution—a very sensible method, by the way—using a portion of the Land League's funds to help carry conviction before the contest commences.

The Home Rule members with whom I have so far spoken thoroughly agree with the opinions expressed by the Herald. Mr. Justin McCarthy highly approves of the Herald's scheme of confederation, and would be prepared to accept it. Many Irishmen would prefer it to absolute independence, because while it would guarantee home rule to the fullest extent, it would afford a wider scope to the intellectual classes by permitting them to take part in the good government of a vast empire. He thinks with the Harald that the scheme would soon strengthen and consolidate the empire, which in case of

war with any strong maritime power would undergo a great strain. He considers that public opinion in England is becoming more favourable to some solution looking to the relief of Parliament from the work of local legislation. Mr. O'Kelly expressed himself in a similar strain. He thinks the scheme proposed by the Herald would probably content Ireland and solve the Irish question. Even the extreme nationalists, he thinks, would The London Times on Lord Lorne's Proposed North-West Trip.

The Value of the Tour for Historical and Emigration Purposes.

treland and solve the Irish question. Even the extreme nationalists, he thinks, would give it a trial, because under such a system Ireland would enjoy home rule and practical independence. Were England wise she would hasten to adopt the Herald's scheme, which he thinks alone can keep the empire together. The views of Mr. Justin McCarthy which I have here summarized I gathered from the well-kney historian last night. A View of "Some of the Grandest Scenes in Nature."

The London press is urgins the negotiation of a treaty between the United States and England to suppress the Fenian operations supposed to be concocted in New York. O'Donovan Rossa's speech at Fall River yesterday, portions of which were telegraphed over here, has caused a great sensation, and is the cause of editorial comment in the papers. The Times, in an editorial, says with reference to Lord Lorne's projected visit to the North-West:—The contemplated tour in the North-West will inspire our readers with a desire to be Governor-General. A colonial Governor-General is a kind of odd man in the Administration household. He is expected Administration househould. He is expected to do what others have left undone, and is very likely blamed for their mistakes. During the ten weeks that the progress of the Governor-General of Canada is to cover there will A Dublin correspondent says it is evident the Land League has received a series of heavy blows, which are telling upon it. A more tractable and tolerant spirit is showing itself as the power of local despots is broken. The strike against the payment of all rent is checked, and the leaders are repudiating any intention to adopt such a policy. be hunting and fishing on the grandest sca He will see some of

THE GRANDEST SCENES IN NATURE. Every day will bring some fresh sensation, while along the entire route he will come across no human being who will not rejoice to welcome him. He has shown—though he has been exposed to a shown—though he has been exposed to a life of the companion with the most symmetric or shown—though he has been exposed to difficult comparison with the most sympathetic constitutional vicegerent within colonial recollection—that he has a right to colonial recollection—that he has been exposed to the most sympathetic reconstitution and the most sympathetic recollection and the most sympathetic reconstitution and the most sympathe Father Sheehey was transferred from Naas-to Kilmainham gaol to day. Two armed policemen sat in the carriage, escorted by forty Lancers. The transfer was a surprise to Father Sheehey, who has been in the infirmanything wanting to the contentment of both the Queen's representative and the Queen's subjects in the Dominion, it is that the oceasubjects in the Dominion, it is that the ocea-sional roughness of the proposed holiday tour, though sufficiently agreeable to trained sportsmen, precludes the Princess, his con-sort, from participating in experiences her artistic temperament would have specially appreciated, and from delighting the colon-ists, than whom no Englishman would be more English within the immediate reflection of Britzh royalty The House of Commons to-day by 301 to 59 rejected Mr. Healey's amendment to the Land bill doing away with the distinction between present and future tenancies. Mr. Dwyer Gray's amendment that the Government extend the benefits of the bill to tenants in arrears of rent, through no fault of their own, was withdrawn, and the third clause passed without division.

f British royalty.

Lord Lorne's business during the tour will

ANSWER A NATIONAL PURPOSE. His travels will be watched with interest by he magnificence of its estate in the regions of Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan.
Winnipeg is specified as the first stage,
but Winnipeg is a vast distance from
Ottawa. Fort Edmonton, mentioned as the concluding station, is nearly 1,000 miles from Winnipeg. The country through which he will pass is already At a meeting the Land League to-day, Mr. Sexton, who now has exclusive management of the organization, strongly appealed to America for funds. He said they had arrived at a critical stage of the struggle of the beginning to show signs of the destiny in prospect for it. Where formerly there were only hunters and trappers he will perceive a line, though as yet very thin, of husbandmen, reaping an ample reward from the virgin soil. What were mere forts he will find fast growing into townships and agricultural centres. His route will have been in great part pioneered for him by the engineers of the new Pacific railway, of which his coming is the harbinger. Although the Governor-General would hardly be allowed a chance of enduring would hardly be allowed a chance of enduring the toils and privations of the explorers who preceded him across the continent, Lord Lorne will be able to measure the difficulties they were compelled to circumvent. His successor, or perhaps even himself, will not have the chance of regarding

THE PRUITFUL VALLEY OF THE SASKATCHEWAN way to the locomotive. Except for the length of time occupied in travelling, it will be as practicable for the tourist to reach the skirts of Mount Hooker or of Mount Brown as it is to commence the ascent of Mount Blane.

Croke commissioning him to proclaim every-where in America what Irishmen want, and to tell the Americans that the Irish people are determined to carry on the present "connnancial success of the Canadian transconta-nental railway; of its value politically and as a means of developing the potential wealth of the Dominion there can be no question. Set-tlers cannot help but follow in its course. Land such as it will open up, the vegetable accretions of thousands of years, is better than loads of gold or silver. It is a corn mine which will outlast and outbid all the mines of Nevada and California. Life on a Manitoba The police have seized and confiscated a large number of cartridges found opposite the house of a well-known member of the Land League at Dewsbury; near Leeds. The Land League is very strong in that district. of Nevada and California. Life on a Manitoba farm cannot be soft or luxurious. A climate which has pleased the tastes of grizzly bears, wolverines, Indians, and half-breeds, has an intractable strain of rudeness and wildness in it which may daunt a Dorsetshire labourer more than penury and starvation. But there will be a sense of present independence and a hope of wealth in the future. The enforced holiday of many months during winter becomes tolerable when the gains of summer provide the means of enjoying its idleness. The Dominion manifests an excusable longing to see its fertile wastes speedily tilled, and to intercept its proper share of the tide of immigration from Europe. Each square mile brought under the plough tends to increase the resources of the State, REPRESENTATIONS AT WASHINGTON.

It is understood that the communications with the United States Government in regard to incentives to erime in the United Kingdom published by the Irish papers in America will be conducted at Washington through Mr. Sackville West, the successor to Sir Edward Thornton. Among the articles to which attention will be called is one speaking of what is salled "the last visit of the Prince of Wales to the Continent," and indicating the methods by which a fatal railway disaster might be produced with impunity, and another purporting to be an account of the trial of Mr. Gladstone by a secret society, followed by his condemnation to death.

tends to increase the resources of the State and render its burdens more easily borne. Every European colonist represents a value in money to the country in which he settles. It grieves the souls of patriotic Canadians to be-A Commission Appointed to Enquire into the Working and Running of Factories.

Ottawa, June 21.—A commission has, it is understood, been appointed to enquire into the working of mills, factories and workshops throughout the Dominion, in connection with the bill introduced last session by Dr. Bergin, of Cornwall. The duties of the commission, which is composed of Mr. Lukes, of Toronto, and Mr. Blackeley, of Guelph, will be to ascertain how many children are employed under 10 years of age and between 10 and 14, the hours of labour, the ventilation of buildings in which they work, the means of escape from fire, &c. grieves the souls of patriotic Canadians to behold all this wealth, and the human machinery for the production of this wealth, passing by their own fellow-countrymen, and augmenting the strength of those who are aliens in allegiance, though not in blood. Englishmen who are less directly interested care less whether the Dominion or the Union engrosses the chief benefit derived from immigration so that the emigrant is planted fairly gration so that the emigrant is planted fairly in the habitation best adapted to his own wants, and for the consequent increase of the source of human comfort.

They are, however, as convinced as the nostzealous Candians that for English idiosyncracies there is much in

THE CONDITIONS OF CANADIAN EXISTENCE that is more completely suited than could be discovered elsewhere. What is needed to induce Englishmen proposing to change their home to act more upon this truth than they do is, that they should be persuaded out of the habit of looking upon the whole continent, or even upon half the continent, as a single point with parts or varying aspects. To the ordinary emigrant America is simply America. He drifts to the United States from pure unconsciousness that there are two SARNIA, June 21.—The oil developments in the vicinity of this town continue to give evidence of the richness of the field. Intelligence has been received here this morning of the striking of a big well in what is known as the Rainsberry settlement, about six miles from this town on the sown line of Sarnia and Moore. The new strike is on the farm of Mr. Nicholas Rainsberry, the lucky pioneer who struck the big well about a year ago, and which, by the way, is yet yielding as largely as ever. Other wells in the same locality are in progress, and important developments are from pure unconsciousness that there are two Americas as distant from each other as the poles competing for his notice. When he shall have arrived at an understanding that there is a Canada as well as a United States, there is a Canada as well as a United States, he will yet be far enough from a proper perception of how much is involved in the former term itself. The huge expanse of Manitoba and the Saskatchewan district comprises a multitude of diverse soils, circumstances, and even climates amidst which the new comer may select what is exactly adapted to his disposition or precisely inconsistent with it. in progress, and important developments are

Surrounded by a Sea of Fire-Snatched from Death's Jaws.

St. John, N.B., June 18.—The burning of the Duaco lighthouse yesterday was due to the explosion of a lame. The keeper was aroused by the roar of the flames in the burning building, which, being furnished with a year's supply of coal and foil, provided ready fuel. It would take the pen of a Dickens to describe the perils of the keeper as the burning oil floated out on the sea, hemming him with a circle of flame through which he saw no escape; but a current of air divided the flames when he had almost fallen to the depth of despair, and was madly plunging into the flood risking death by fire or water. He succeeded in reaching a clump of rocks which the water did not cover, and where he waited for several hours almost chilled by St. John, N.B., June 18.—The burning of the Duaco lighthouse yesterday was due to the explosion of a lame. The keeper was aroused by the roar of the flames in the burning building, which, being furnished with a year's supply of coal and oil, provided ready fuel. It would take the pen of a Dickens to describe the perils of the keeper as the burning oil floated out on the sea, hemming him with a circle of flame through which he saw on escape; but a current of air divided the flames when he had almost fallen to the floor fisking death by fire or water. He succeeded in reaching a clump of rocks which the water did not cover, and where the water did not cover, and where the water did not cover, and where when he water did not cover, and where he waited for several hours almost chilled by cold until some time late in the morning a boat took him off. The people of the vientity, it is said, supposed that he had got ashore in his own boat.

In the death of the summaring of the control of the summer to the floor fisking death by fire or water. He successfully the control of the summer to the water did not cover, and where he waited for several hours almost chilled by cold until some time late in the morning a boat took him off. The people of the vientity, it is said, supposed that he had got ashore in his own boat.

THE LONDON DISASTER.

Opening of the Examination on the Charge of Manslaughter.

AN ADJOURNMENT FOR A WEEK.

LONDON, June 20.-This afternoon at three LONDON, June 20.—This afternoon at three o'clock the magisterial examination into the Victoria disaster was commenced before Squire Peters in the Interim Sessions Court room. Superintendent George Parish, of the Thames river fleet, and Capt. Donald Rankin, of the Victoria, occupied chairs at the table, Mr. Parish being attended by Mr. B. Cronyn as counsel, and Capt. Rankin by Mr. Warren Rock. Mr. Charles Hutchinson, County Crown Attorney appeared for the prosecu-Crown Attorney, appeared for the prosecu-tion. It was arranged in the morning that the proceedings should only be opened pro-forma to-day, as the presiding magistrate being also a major of militra, would be re-quired to attend camp. It was understood that the case would be adjourned to meet his

that the case would be adjourned to meet his convenience after being commenced to-day. With that object in view, the evidence of the prosecuting witness, R. A. Jones, of London West was proceeded with.

Mr. Jones lost his daughter Eliza, aged 20, by the disaster. He gave evidence as to the crowded condition of the boat, which in his opinion was the cause of the catastrophe.

CHARLES MATHEWS, of the Advertier newspaper, was the next witness, and gave evipaper, was the next witness, and gave evidence precisely as at the coroner's inquest. The statement was a mere repetition. He endeavoured to show that the boat was so overcrowded as to list over from that cause so much that the lower deck was partly covered with water. A few minutes before the occurrence he began to fear that there was danger. rence he began to fear that there was danger, and sought the safety of his wife and children. He says he asked Captain Rankin to run the boat ashore, but that the latter took no measure, saying he hoped to ground the vessel further up. Witness described the final collapse in which he lost his wife and two children.

children.

The next witness was Bell, late engineer of the sister steamer Princess Louise. He said he was on the port quarter of the Louise at Woodlands as the Victoria passed up on her last trip, and noticed that she was low in the water and labouring under a heavy load. He suspected she had water in her hold. He called the attention of Superintendent Parish to the matter, but no action was taken. He spoke to no one else. Capt. Joseph Woods was in charge of the boat, and he had to take his orders from him. It was not his (Bell's) his orders from him. It was not his (Bell's) place to go to Capt. Woods about it. He devictoria was fixed on the deck. It was laid with lugs on blocks of wood, which were spiked to the deck with plain bolts. It would have rolled off the deck at an angle of 30 degrees. He believed that if the boiler had been securely fastened, and the stanchions sound enough, the boat would not have broken up as she did, but sunk straight to the bottom. She would have sunk if her hold had been half full of water. He had since examined the bottom of the boat, and found a hole three-quarters of an inch in width stove in. The hole was much splintered and torn as if it had struck a board or something of that kind. He believed that the water coming in at that hole would affect the ship in about 20 minutes or half an hour. He believed the boat had a great deal of water in her hold. The examination having lasted for four hours, it was proposed by Mr. Hutchinson to go on and close it up to-night. He had one more witness to call, when he would be prepared to close the prosecution.

Mr. Rock objected saying it was a sur-

proposition. He would be ready if given an opportunity to produce such parallel cases in law as would show the Magistrate that no case had been made out against his client, and that he was bound to let him go. He was nothing to go to a jury. He applied for an adjournment in order to produce his re-ferences and also, if found necessary, witnesses. Mr. Cronyn supported the application as strongly as he could on the part of his client.

Mr. Hutchinson contended that already a prima facie case had been made out, and as it prima facie case had been made out, and as it was not for the magistrate to try the case on its complete merits, he thought he should at once send it to a higher court, if it was meant to try the case out and out. He had 120 witnesses ready, but would be prepared even now to close the prosecution feeling satisfied there was enough to go to a jury.

The presiding magistrate said he really had not much evidence before him, and what he had was not as strong as he had expected

he had was not as strong as he had expected to be brought. He was anxious to do full justice to all in the case, and would not like to come to a hasty decision.

Mr. Hutchinson at length withdrew his

objection, and the case was adjourned till Monday, the 27th inst., at 3 o'clock. The accused then renewed their bail bonds.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

Destruction of a Convent MONTREAL, June 17.—Information has been MONTREAL, June 17.—Information has been received here of the entire destruction by fire of the Mascouche convent, about twenty-five miles from this city. The fire originated from the spark of a man's pipe catching a wooden shed adjoining the convent, and setting it on fire. The flames extended to the fine three-storey building, and reduced it to ashes. The ladies of the convent were at vespers in the chapel of the convent when the fire broke out, and were compelled to make their escape. Only the furniture on the first flat was saved. The loss will exceed \$6.000: partially in-The loss will exceed \$6,000; partially insured. Some sparks from the convent set fire to the farm-house of Damas Leveillers, and it was also consumed. Loss, \$500.

ANOTHER TICHBORNE CLAIMANT. He Turns up in California, After Years of Silence-His Statement Forwarded to

San Francisco, Cal., June 20.—The Tichborne claimant has again turned up, at San Diego. The claimant called on General Barnes for information as to how he could ob tain documentary evidence to show that he never was in Rio Janeiro, never left there in tain documentary evidence to show that he never was in Rio Janeiro, never left there in the vessel Bella, and was never wrecked and picked up by the Osprey, as stated by Arthur Orton. Barues subjected his visitor to a rigid examination, in which he told so straight a story, including many points in which Orton failed, and others which did not come out in the trial, and exhibited physically such identity with the lost heir, that Barnes reluctantly arrived at the conclusion that he is either Tichborne or an adroit swindler. The Duke of Sutherland and Dr. Russell had an interview with the man, and a full statement has been agreat portion of his time in the United States, served through the war, and married in Brooklyn, N.Y. He says his silence is the result of a determination to remain incognito for a number of years, now elapsed, and this determination was brought about by chagrin at the opposition to his marriage with his cousin. The question of being able to establish his identity does not seem to give him the slightest concera.

POSTSCRIPT.

IMPRISONED FOR LIFE.

Socrat of all the Russias Et Up Like a Miner.

The Cza & Broken Down in Health and Hope.

Sar Peters G, June 22.—The Czar is living in compharbour is guided by two gunboats and a torpedo boat, at the palace by detachments of guards and Assack patrols. He sees no one but members of his suite and Ministers, and when he takes a walk is accompanied by an escort. He looks weary and haggard. The superstitious in St. Petersburg do not expect him to return alive. It is said Nihilists have been arrested in the woods which almost surround the castle, and that attempts have been made to fire both woods and castle. It is stated, however, that the precautions to secure the Czar's safety make it impossible for the Nihilists to reach him. It is reported the Czar recently remarked that his subjects in the mines had no reason to complain, seeing he shared their captivity, and was at the mercy of a master more blood-thirsty than a Cossack. The Czarina is utterly broken down.

Later—Two hundred police have been sent to Peterhof to assist the soldiers in watching the palace. Photographs of all railway offi-cials have been lodged in the Government department to aid in the detection of Nihilists disguised in railway costume. Strenuous efforts are being made to find the connecting links of evidence in order to give more unity to the trials of the numerous important political prisoners next autumn. The fortresses and prisons are crowded. It is observed in prisons are crowded. It is observed in official circles that Russia cannot possibly make such an exhibition of herself before the world as to try one or two thousand political offenders, and as something must be done with all these prisoners to make room for others, the only way to dispose of them quickly and expeditiously is by the system of administration deportation which Melikoff songht to abelish.

FIRE NUMBER TWO.

The Narrowness of the Escape from a Second

OURRED June 22. -At the commer of the fire in St. Sauveur yesterday afte a panic seemed to seize the people of that suburb, and those whose residences were far suburb, and those whose residences were far away from the scene moved their effects out to the open fields in the rear, in anticipation of a similar conflagration to that of St. John's suburb. The St. Sauveur firemen were early on the scene, and worked energetically with their two hand-engines, which nected with wells. A number carts were also brought into use, keeping up a continuous stream of water, and wet blankets were spread on the roofs of houses, and were kept saturated wet blankets were spread on the roofs of houses, and were kept saturated with water. The city fire brigade could do nothing at first with their hose, there being no water-works. Twe steam fire engines were also despatched from the city, which threw a good stream from the river St. Charles. The houses being very small, they burnt down quickly, and to this fact must principally be attributed the victory of the firemen over the flames. In all about twenty families have been rendered about twenty families have been rendered homeless. All the buildings burned number eleven outside of barns and stables. The total loss will hardly exceed \$5,000. Four total loss will hardly exceed \$5,000.

A Wesleyan College for Montreal. MONTREAL, June 22.—At a meeting of several members of the Methodist Church here \$20,000 was subscribed for the erection of a building for the Wesleyan theological college on a lot begide the McGill University grounds.

The Ship Labourers' Strike.

MONTREAL, June 22.—The ship-labourers strike still continues. Several attempts a intimidating took place last evening, one of which caused Mr. Murray, of the Dominion line, to apply for police protection. The Finance Committee, then in session, instructed the chief of police to send a sufficient force to keep order, and if necessary to engage special constables. The labourers held a meeting at constables. The labourers held a meeting at night and affected contempt for the shippers' resolution to import men and to refuse strikers employment. They determined to hold out until they got their rates. No disturbance has yet taken place.

The Montreal Diocesan Synod.

Montreal, June 22.—The diocesan synod in session in Synod Hall. After the appointment of committees, his Lordship Bishop Boad delivered a charge to the clergy, setting forth their duties. Reports were then presented by the Executive Committee and the Committees on Church Education, Sunday School Work, and Works of Mercy. The latter in referring to gaol work strongly recommended a better classification of prisoners. The question of church consecration was taken up, but will be further discussed to-day. It was moved that churches grown too old for use should not be sold, but used to repair or fence other churches. The Rev. Dr. Sullivan moved an amendment that materials should not be sold or used for secular purpesses until the sentence of consecration The Montreal Diocesan Synod. lar purpeses until the sentence of cor could be revoked by the Bishop.

AN ASTRONOMER'S WARNING.

Ward the End of the Month.

OTTAWA, June 22.—An astronomer writing to a city paper says:—"As the moon will be at her inferior conjunction on the 25th and as the planets will be but a few degrees out of conjunction, I would advise seamen to get their vessels into safe harbours till that date be passed. Tertific and a safe accompanied by half will will be safe accompanied by half rific gales, acompanied by hail, will blow from the south-east all along the Atlantic coasts. Brilliant shows the will occur, especially within the tropics. The will occur, especially high in the West In-Atlantic coasts. Brilliant showers of meteors tides will be unusually high in the West Indies, and hurricanes will prevail on the east side of the Rocky Mountains. The month of July will be excessively hot, owing to the heated atmosphere returning from the equations of the state of th torial regions."

THE WALKING MATCH VIRTU-

London, June 22, 11 a.m.—The walking match is as good as over. Weston is light-headed and in bed. Rowell has a score of 260 miles and Weston 198.



and seventy-four adults have been baptized during the year, and 9,250 infants, being 113 fewer than the previous year. The number of elders shows an increase of 215 on 1879-80, the actual number being 4,340. There is not an elder in each 15 families, and

ot one to every 26 con

Incre is not an elder in each 15 families, and not one to every 26 communicants. The number attending prayer meetings is 35,708, an increase this year of 1,393. The number under instruction in Sabbath school and Bible class is 85,858, an increase of over 2,000. The number of teachers, etc., is 10,306, and the number of volumes 162,164. There were last year 283 missionary associations; this year there are 316. Congregations provide 417 manses, an increase of 34; 73 rented houses, a decrease of 6, for their pastors. Sixteen manses and 40 churches were built or begun during the year. In Manitoba there are 37 congregations. The stipend promised from all sources was \$530,779; by congregations alsee, \$495,371. The arrears are \$15,845. Only 3 of 35 presbyteries return no arrears. In the Synod of the Mapitime Provinces \$47,604 have been contributed for churches or manses during the year; in that of Montreal and Ottawa, \$68,075; in that of Toronto and Kingston, \$57,666; and in that of Hamilton

Ottawa, \$68,075; in that of Toronto and Kingaton, \$57,666; and in that of Hamilton and London, \$88,967; making a total of \$262,951, showing a decrease on the contributions of last year for the same purpose of \$7,820. The total amount paid for strictly congregational purposes was \$189,286, and the total amount contributed for stipenda \$593,997. Of the amounts contributed to the schemes of the Church \$14,794 went to the college funds ordinary, and \$37,561 to the special, or in all \$52,325. For the home mission fund \$35,510 were raised, showing a falling off of more than \$9,000 on the previous year's contributions. For the

and to the presbytery fund \$5,791—Total \$7,128, against \$5,633 last year. Collecting the contributions to all the schemes of the Church, including the Synod and presbytery funds, they amount to \$171,187. Last

year they were \$138,019, showing an increase of \$33,168. Last year the contributions for religious and benevolent purposes were \$69,482. This year they have fallen to

ty is \$873,222. The committee has prep

family and per communicant in each presby-tery, first, to stipend paid; second, total for strictly congregational purposes; third, total for the schemes of the Church; fourth, total

\$1.61 per communicant; and for all purposes \$19.09 per family, and \$11.02 per communi-

It was moved by Dr. McGregor that the report be received and adopted, and that the Assembly express its gratitude to Almighty God for the second

God for the enceuraging increase during the past year, and the contributions to the various schemes of the Church. Carried.

The discussion on temperance was resume

cussion. He thought the Assembly should approve of any measure that was passed by the powers that be if anything good would

arise from it.

Dr. Proudproof also said that there was always something "ont and dried" in order to choke off discussion on the temperance question. There was exceement in western Ontario in regard to temperance, and he knew certain parties who were desirous of making political control and of the control of the control

making political capital out of it. He did not think the Assembly had any business inter-fering in the matter at all. It belonged wholly to the State. He did not believe in

wholly to the State. He did not believe in making people temperate by law; that should be left to the spirit of God.

Rev. M. G. Hendry contended that there was quite a difference between temperance and the suspension of the liquor traffic. Prohibition did not mean the making of people temperate by the pains and penalty of the law, but had for its object the removal of all causes of temperation, and thus elevating the

causes of temptation, and thus elevating the moral standard.

rincipal Grant said the Assembly should not adopt the recommendations of the report, because they refer to an Act of Parliament that had not been stbmitted to the Assembly. It would not be right on principle to ask the Assembly to pass opinion on legislation that that they have not read. Again, the second part of the clause was too vague for action to be taken upon it.

part of the clause was too vague for action to be taken upon it.

Rev. Mr. McKay said the Assembly was not asked to approve of the Act in detail. He was sorry to say that the statements of certain ministers of the Presbyterian Church were being bandied as the remarks of those in favour of the liquor traffic.

Prof. McLaren said that he had attended the General Assembly for twenty-five years, and on every occasion similar reselutions on intemperance had been introduced. He did not agree with Dr. Grant that the Assembly

not agree with Dr. Grant that the Assembly were asked to approve of the Scott Act in

detail, but of its principle. However, on ac-count of the pancity of the attendance he would not like the Assembly to pronounce

itself either way.

Rev. J. M. CAMERON, Toronto, said any

members of the Assembly who were not acquainted with the Scott Act should be ashamed to own it. He thought the Assem-

asnamed to own it. He thought the Assembly should be in a position to pronounce on the matter. It had been stated that the Presbyterian Church was not a State Church, but he was of opinion that notwithstanding that fact any discussion arrived at by the Assembly would greatly affect this State.

Rev. Mr. Laine thought to pass judgment on the Scott Act without discussing the Act itself would be an insult to their common sense.

Rev. Mr. PEARSON, Toronto, said to

prove of prohibition was one thing, and to approve of a special Act was another thing. He

moved in amendment to the amendment that the Assembly approve of the principle of pro-hibition, and not of any substantive Act. Rev. Mr. Farries contended that prohibi-

Rev. Mr. FARRIES concenued unat proutor tion did not affect the matter, as it was now before the country. The Assembly should approve of the Scott Act, and thus discoun-tenance the efforts that are being made to-

wards its annihiliation.

Rev. Mr. Wilkins thought no minister

could oppose the Scott Act, as that action would be inconsistent with the gospel of

Christ.
Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL contended that

sound temperance men were generally divi-ded on the Scott Act. He thought, there

fore, in the interest of temperance the Assem bly should not pass judgment.

Mr. Mackenzie, of Hamilton, said it was

not the liquor sellers of that city who defeated the Scott Act, it was the most respectable

emperance people.

Mr. Pearson's motion was then put and lost

Principal GRANT said the Assembly should

Proceedings of the General Assembly at Kingston.

FIFTH DAY.

KINGSTON, June 13.—This evening, after the minutes of the previous meeting had been read and adopted, Rev. Mr. Gordon, of Ottawa, read loyal addresses drawn up to be forwarded to the Queen and Governor-General. These were also adopted.

Rev. R. H. Warden presented the report of the Board of French Evangelization. In doing so he pointed out that of the four million people in Canada, one and a quarter mil-

lion people in Canada, one and a quarter million were French, 75,000 of them being in Ontario, 45,000 in New Brunswick, and 45,000 in Nova Scotia. The rapid strides made by the Church in this work were shown by the tact that where there wasn't a single French speaking Protestant 45 years ago, there are now thousands, 2,300 families, comprising 53 congregations, having been converted; then the Bible was a scaled book, now there is not a single parish without copies. When John Calvin was preaching the sermons whose last-ing fame was secured by the existence of Presbyterianism, his countryman, Jacques Cartier, was sailing up the St. Lawrence laying the foundation of the French colony of Quebec. It was, therefore, a fitting revenge that in the whirligin of time Presbyterians should carry Calvin's doctrine into that province; they being the spiritual descendants of one illustrious Frenchman, while the Lower Canadians were the blood descendants of the followers of the other. In 1875 there were fields in Quebec, and 11 missionaries now there are 35 fields and 55 missionaries ny discouragements met the board in its ours, but they reminded the speaker of question put by an old negress to Fred question put by an old negress to Fred question put by an old negress to Fred question put by an old negress to Frederick, is God dead?" God was they and they are proposed all their faith. not dead, and they summoned all their faith to bear up against trials. The three agencies used in evangelizing the French are (1) Colportage, (2) Mission schools, and (3) ordinary preaching. As to colportage, the honest men who engage in the work go about with knapsacks on their backs from house to house among the French-Canadians. By this means 6,150 copies of the Bible and 32,000 religious tracts had been distributed last year. On the fee day of St. Jean Baptiste, the patron saint of Lower Canada, ial celebration was held in Quebec last June. The opportunity was embraced of circulating 4,000 Bibles, and 10,000 copies of a neat life of John the Baptist, by Rev. Mr. Duclos, handsomely printed, and composed entirely of texts from the New Testament. On enquiry lately it was found that many of these had been preserved, notwithstanding the commands of all the priests in the city that they should be destroyed.

It was the endeavour of the board to get at the youth of the race, as youth is flexible, and the impressions made on it are enduring. It endeavoured to supply a Protestant education to all those who without it might possibly relapse into the errors of Romanism. possibly relapse into the errors of Romanism. There are consequently twelve of these mission schools with 18 teachers. The largest and best is at Point sux Trembles, nine miles from Montreal. This was instituted in 1846 by the French-Canadian Missionary Society, and had trained 2,100 pupils. Two-thirds of these belonged to Roman Ca-tholic families, and of all the 2,100 only 27 or 28 left the school adhering to that faith. Not only 27 or 28 left the school adhering to that faith. Not only did the remainder become Protestants, but almost without exception they became sincere Christians. The present building had been purchased at a cost of \$5,500, and the board were afraid that money enough could not be raised to support many pupils. However, an appeal was made for scholarships, and the result was that they obtained promise of about 70 scholarships, 40 schools pledging themselves to support a pupil each, and 35 individuals doing likewise. Each pupil cost the Church \$50, and they had applications from over 200. They found, however, that they could only take 102, and accordingly that number was admitted. He was proud of the efficiency of these pupils, who, he thought, were better posted in their shorter catechism than many of the elders. He felt confident that the school would be so sustained that it would soon give accommodation ever, an appeal was made for ained that it would soon give accommodati to 200. Ordinary preaching was the third agency made use of, and it was carried on in 35 mission fields. Rev. Mr. Pelletier some time ago visited the village of St. Tudye, 12 miles from St. Hyacinthe. There he held a cottage meeting for a few families who were induced to attend. There are now 27 families belding expressions. colding service every Sabbath, and they inrtly buying a suitable building church. Scarcely a month passed without an ex-priest of Rome applying for admission to the Presbyterian Church, and this month there was one who was applying to enter the ministry of the Church. The Bible Society had been very liberal in its gifts of religious tracts, and they had also purchased many in Paris. To reach the better classes, it was necessary to get nice pamphlets printed, and 1,500 copie of a book by the Rev. Mr. Reveillaud, con taining a summary of God's wonderful work in France, had been distributed. Mr. the France, nad been distributed. Mr. Reveillaud was a young Frenchman who had been educated for a priest, but became a rationalist editor of a newspaper. One night the Spirit of God descended upon him and turned his heart to Protestantism. Since then he has been a wonder work in the French portion of God's vineyard. When in Mont-real last year he mentioned that he knew in France many French-Canadian converts who were carrying on the blessed work in the Mother Land. He believed with Prof. Cunningham, of Edinburgh, that if France were converted, the rest of the world would soon follow, and it was to be noted that these French-Canadians were doing much to convert the old land. The late Joseph Mackay, interested in the success of the French-Canadian mission, voluntarily paid the travelling expenses of two Canadian ministers in France for six months. Rev. Mr. Doudiet had gone, and Rev. Rev. Mr. Tanner was going, in order that they might perfect themselves in missionary operations as carried on there missionary operations as carried on there. Rev. Mr. Mackay had met French-Canadian converts working in Alexandria and in China converts working in Alexandria and in China, and there were now nine congregations of them in the neighbouring Republic. They had become Protestants, not for the sake of gain, but because they were attached to the religion. The work was being nobly aided. Last year \$31,840 was subscribed. This year the amount reached \$34,840, and the board was free from debt. A lady in the Lower Province had promised to size the same than the control of the same transfer of the same of Lower Province had promised to give them \$2,300, and this sum they would receive in a few weeks. Yet he thought his fellow-churchmen had not learned how to give. They were gradually learning, and he be-lieved that in five years \$100,000 would be devoted to French evangelization.

The report was adop SIXTH DAY. KINGSTON, June 14.—Mr., Bremner, of Halifax, said that, though in favour of French evangelization when he came to the city, he liked it less now than ever. He objected to Rev. Mr. Warden's remark that the French-Canadian hildren were better up in the controversial points between Romanism and Protestantism than the elders.

Principal Caven brought up the case of the

Protestantism than the elders.

Principal Caven brought up the case of the flev. Mr. Hull, of Missouri, now suffering from cancer in the cheek, caused by a blow. The rev. gentleman had reason to expect a speedy death to release him from suffering, and as he had a family of small children to support, the Church should afford him some

assistance. A committee was appointed, and a good deal of money immediately subscribed. The sustentation fund coming up again, Dr. JENKINS thought it would be dangerous to introduce the scheme. It had failed in the United States, and would fail here.

Rev. R. Campbell, of Remfrew, said that the scheme accorded well with the genius of Presbyterianism and with the traditions of the Church. The matter of supporting min. Schurch: The matter of supporting min-lers was the weak point in the system of nurch government. Presbyterian ministers are often set adrift like wandering spirits, ith no place to rest the soles of their feet.

\$1,000,000 raised for Church purposes in

Mr. MACKENZIS, of Hamilton, wished the congregations to be given another year for considering the matter. One cent per week per member would give \$60,000 a year, so that it would be seen how easily a scheme similar to the supplementary could be adopted. Rev. D. J. MACDONELL drew attention to the fact that the Church had already, by a large majority, endorsed the general principle of a sustentation fund, twenty-one presbyteries out of thirty-five having so reported. He held that at present the ministers were too much dependent on congregations, and ne much dependent on congregations, and he thought that their relations should be with the Church as a whole. The Presbyterian Church was behind in its daty of supporting ministers properly. He then made an abl reply to the various objections raised.

The Assembly adjourned.

SEVENTH DAY. Kingston, June 15 .- After the minute had been read and adopted, the ex-Modera-tor, Dr. McRac, presented the report of the delegates to the Pan-Presbyterian Synod,

held at Philadelphia last summer.

Rev. D. J. MACDONNELL resumed the discussion on the sustentation fund. He knew many places where it was impossible to get a Presbyterian minister to remain without a grant from the Home Mission Committee. he scheme would not interfere with home mission work, because whatever system was adopted the same amount of money would have to be raised for ministerial stipends.

Rev. Mr. King by permission of the House changed his amendment to read that the matter be referred to a committee empowered to send the schemes down to the presby-teriers, they to discuss the two funds and state which they prefer, thus guiding the Assembly

Rev. Mr. King's amendment was then put and carried almost unanimonaly.

An overture from the Stratford Presbytery was read, disapproving of travelling evangelists, and in order to do away with these itinerants it was proposed to connect competent evangelists with the ministry, placing them in the same relation to the Church as ministers as regards life and doctrine.

Rev. Mr. BEATTY, of Stratford, said it was

not the intention of the overture to create a new position in churches known as that or evangelist, but that the life of the Church h red, and everything be done decently and in order. In regard to evangelists whose presence in a community often results in harm, they are not governed by either pres-bytery or Church. What the overture asks s that competent and responsible persons be secured for evangelistic work. The Assembly s asked to give congregations protection against those whose influence often rend osely related congregations asunder, and places them in antagonism to themselves. He moved that the overture be received and re-ferred to the Committee on the State of Religion to bring in a deliverance at the next General Assembly on the subject to which the overture relates.

It was decided by 66 to 49 that the over ture be laid on the table. Dr. JENKINS made a statement concernir he Presbyterian Record. This periodical has now an annual circulation of 35,000 : in Nova tia 5,254, New Brunswick 1,941, Prince Edward Island 1,000. The salary of the editor has been fixed at \$1,000 per annum. A balance of \$665 is on hand.

The report was received and adopted.
Rev. T. Warder presented the report of
the committee appointed to consider the
applications of presbyteries anent divinity students. It recommended that Messrs. R. C. Quinn, St. John, N.B.; Wm. C. Dawson, Halifax, and Archibald Lee, Ottawa, be recognized as divinity students; also that Messrs. Jas. Reid, Guelph; Jas. Lawrence, Manitoba, and Mr. Kearns, Chatham, be llowed to go on trial for licen

The report was received and adopted. The report was received and adopted.
Principal CAVEN presented the report of the
Committee on the Reception of Ministers. It
recommended the admission of the following
ministers from other bodies:—Mesars. McIlroy, Irish Presbyterian; Lees, Baptist; J.
R. Andrew, Methodist; A. Smith, Presbyterian Church of the United States; J. A.
Cairns, Presbyterian Church of the United
States; A. Love, Church of Scotland; Peter
Fleming, M. E. Church, U.S.; H. Norris,
M. E. Church; J. Ferris, Church of M. E. Church; J. Ferris, Church of Scotland; Anthony Conbane, French Priest, Montreal ; G. H. Edmonds, M. E. Church R. McKenzie, under unspension of the Churchaupt Scotland In presenting with report the Principal distated of that the Makemzia been in the church of the parish of Strath, in the Isle of Man, but had been sus-pended by the Free Church of Scotland Since his arrival in Canada his disability had een removed by the Church in Scotland.

The report was received and adopted.
Mayor McMurrich, of Toronto, presented the report of the committee to whom the re-port of the trustees of Queen's College had been referred with instructions to re-commend a scheme for different Presbyterian commend a scheme for different Presbyterial Colleges. The scheme brought in was a -Establishment of a common fund for the benefit of the colleges, the division of which shall be pro rata according to their which shall be pro rata according to their present requirements, such requirements for the current year being as follows:—Knox College, \$10,000; Theological faculty, Queen's College, \$4,000; Montreal College, \$5,000—Total, \$19,000. That such be known as the college fund, with the Rev. H. Warden as secretary and agent, he to have power to bring the matter before the Church as soon as possible. That the several colleges take steps toward their complete endowment as soon as in their judgment circumstances appear favourable. That the boards of the several colleges give this recommendation several colleges give this recommendation their most careful attention. The conclutheir most carpial attention. The conclusions arrived at by the committee were unanimous. The scheme was calculated to bind the Church more closely together, and the speaker hoped the churches would make the requisite effort to give the extra 50 per cent required to carry out the scheme.

cent. required to carry out the scheme.

Mr. Morris seconded the report, and said that in the east they would do their best to make the scheme a success. He thought it was the duty of the Assembly to provide for the proper maintenance of the colleges, and to relieve the college authorities of the burden

and care of raising money.

Principal GRANT felt thankful to God that Principal GRANT left shankful to God that such a conclusion had been arrived at. The common fund would put an end to jealousy by making all the colleges sail in the same boat. The immediate duty of the Assembly was to raise \$19,000 for the common fund. In order to do so the members of the Church nust increase their giving by 50 per cent. The report was unan

the Assembly adjourned.

The Assembly met at 8 p.m. in Queen's College, the Moderator presiding.

Rev. Mr. Franze presented a report on emperance, which set forth the very obvious tact that intemperance was due to two causes, the use of alcoholic liquor and the traffic in it. The racecourse and the billiard aloon do their share of mischief in ruining young men, but injudicious prescriptions by medical men were quite as deleterious. The dire results of the bad habits of drinking were lying, idleness, disease, premature death, and broken-hearted families. Eight presbyteries report that there are no liquor-sellers in their confines who are members of the Church, still there are

many who are members of the Church, and it should be declared that the traffic was incomshould be declared that the traffic was incompatible with Christian professions. The Presbyterian Church had reason to congratulate itself that fully one half its members were total abstainers. The Church should endeavour to circulate as much temperance literature as possible. The committee objected to the licensed liquor traffic in that it gave an account of the licensed liquor traffic in that it gave an account of the licensed victuallers. to the licensed liquor traffic in that it gave an air of respectability to the licensed viotuallers to which they were in nowise entitled. They recommended that the Temperance Act of 1878 should be submitted to the people in every place where the people are thought to be ready for it; that the Assembly renew their former testimony that intemperance is a great sin against God and obstructive to the teaching of the Gospel of Jesus Christ; that it is the duty of the Church to make every endeavour to do away with intemperance by trying to destroy the customs that lead to it; that the ministers,

regard, pay particular attention to the Sat bath schools; that the members of th Church engaged in the liquor traffic abandon that means of making a living, and that the ministers of the Presbyterian Church read that means of making a living, and that the ministers of the Presbyterian Church read these recommendations from their pulpits.

Prof., Mollaren thought that something effectual should be done to stop the evil of intemperance. The Christian Church, while not requiring total abstinence as a condition of communion, cannot but observe the evil of intemperance and the desirability of total abstinence. He never refused anybody administion to the Church because they sold intoxicating drinks. In questioning such people upon their business he had never met one that could say that he thought the business a proper one to follow. He moved the reception of the report, and that the recomness a proper one to follow. He moved the reception of the report, and that the recon

mendation be taken up in order.

Mr. MacDonnell—I think it is no more inconsistent with the Christian profession to sell good wine than to drink it. The Assemble of the consistent with the Christian profession to sell good wine than to drink it. by should in every way be consistent.

Rev. Mr. King, Toronto, took objection to that clause of the report bearing on the Scott Act. He did not think the ministers should be asked to read from their pulpits on Sundays resolutions. days resolutions savouring of politics. It would be committal,

Mr. Campbell, of Montreal, said if that

part of the report were adopted, the Church would be placed in an extreme position.

Rev. Mr. Goldsmith, Hamilton, hoped the Church would not be committed to any legal forms unless they could see that any good results were to be secured. His experience of the Dunkin Act was that there was mor drunkenness when it was in force than when showing a falling off of more than \$9,000 on the previous year's contributions. For the French evangelization scheme \$16,848 were raised, an increase of \$3,574; \$32,792 were raised for foreign missions, showing an increase of \$9,760. The contributions to missions by Sabbath schools and Bible classes last year were \$11,926; this year they were \$12,903. Last year \$4,818 were raised for the aged and infirm ministers' fund, and \$2,847 for the widows' and orphans' fund; this year they are respectively \$4,620 (a falling off of \$198) and \$3,685 (an increase of \$905). To the Assembly expense fund \$4,034 were contributed, an increase of \$209. The contributions to the Synod fund were \$1,337, and to the presbytery fund \$5,791—Total not. The facts might be similar with regard to the Temperance Act.

to the Temperance Act.

The discussion then ended, the time having been limited, and the next order of business was proceeded with.

Rev. Dr. Kemp presented the report of the Ottawa Ladies' College. It showed the institution to be in a satisfactory state. He said the time was coming when the attention of the Church would be directed to the establishment of the control of the con lishment of ladies' colleges upon a sound basis, and at the same time take the direct tion of the same. He would expect the Church to undertake that work after the enlowment of the other colleges was consum

Dr. Cooffrang presented the report of the Ladies' College of Brantford, which showed the college to be in a flourishing condition. Rev. Mr. McMullen, Woodstock, read the report of the Committee on Sabbatl Observance, which stated that there was lamentable amount of Sabbath descoration going on throughout the Dominion. It also iscountenanced Sunday funerals, the remed or which lay in the ministers' own hands It was desirable that the custom be stopped with the several contractors, railway con panies, etc., who are carrying on a system of Sabbath profanation with a view to having i sabouth profunction with a view to having it stopped. The great railway companies were becoming a moral as well as a political danger, and the Church should interiere to have the evil perpetrated by them on Sunday put a

Rev. Mr. MACDONNELL said while they were legislating on Sabbath observance i would be well not to forget the overworker reporters, who are supposed to report ser mons for Monday reading. That was a custom which should not exist.

Rev. Mr. FRASER said there was no they. Mr. France said there was no piace in the Dominion so pestered with Sabbath desecration by railways as St. Thomas. At one time an excursion train was run to that place on the Sabbath, not to speak of the numerous regular trains that arrived there on that day. He asked the assistance of the Assembly to make St. Thomas a better Sabath-observing place.

A motion was here put that the report b

received, and that the Assembly remonstrate with employers of labour against Sabbati

with employers of labour against Sabbath descration. Carried.

Dr. Greeg presented the report of the committee appointed to watch legislation on the question of interrising with a deceased wife's sister. The stage to which legislation had reached on that subject did not warrant them in petitioning the Governor-General in the matter as intended. They were happy to report that this social evil had been avoided.

The meeting then adjourned. The meeting then adjourned. begis EIGHTH DAX

Kingston, June 16.—ThemRev. M. G. mission report, eastern section of Carried.

Rev. Mr. Middlemiss submitted the report of the aged and infirm ministers' fund western section. Twenty-seven ministers were aided during the year, of whom five were on the list for the first time. The tota ents were \$5,760 and general expense. The maximum allowed to be paid in \$270. The largest amount paid was \$220 The amount held for investment is \$5,518.61 The committee regard the prospect of a early return to the payment of the recognizer

maximum as anything but hopeful.

The report was received and adopted.

Rev. Mr. Sinclair, Picton, presented a similar report in connection with the eastern section of the home missions. It showed is balance on hand of \$275.30 . received to Market 1981. alance on hand of \$375.30; received to May 1st. 1880, \$1,605.30; paid out to minister \$12,000; total expenses, \$1,200; 93 ministers, pay their rates; 83 have paid up for 1880, and 45 ministers have no connection with the

The report was received and adopted.

Rev. Mr. McLean moved that in th meantime the committee have control of the funds according to whatever regulations may be agreed upon by the Maritime Provinces, subject to the approval of the General Assembly: embly.

The motion was carried by 31 to 16.

Mr. T. W. TAYLOR presented the report he special committee on the widows' ar orphans' fund, recommending that the pro-posed amalgamation of the different widows and orphans' funds be not considered, as the malgamation would at present be inexpedient.
The report was adopted.
Rev. Mr. CAMPBELL presented the repor

of the board of management of the minister widows' and orphans' fund of the Presby terian Church in connection with the Chur of Scotland, showing the receipts to be \$20, 237.10; expenditure, \$20,337.10; and assets, \$100,032. The number of annuitants is forty and the amount paid them is \$5,903 pe

The report was received and adopted.

Mr. T. W. TAYLOR, Toronto, presented the report of the ministers' widows' and orphans fund of the late Canada Presbyterian Church as follows:—Increase with balance of last year, \$29,879.38; invested, \$16,395.41; expended in payment of annuities and cost of management, \$861.784—leaving a balance of \$4,866.13.

The report was adopted.

Rev. Mr. TORRANCE presented the report Rev. Mr. TORBANCE presented the report on statistics. The report began by thanking God for the prosperity of the Dominion during the past year, and especially for the prosperity of the Presbyterian Church. Last year there were 746 pastoral charges; this year there are 767. There are 88 vacancies, or 3 less than last year. The number of ministers is 685, ncluding professors, or retired ministers. 916 congregations and mission ministers. 916 congregations and mission stations have sent in reports. The only pres-byteries from which full reports have been re-ceived are Picton, Lunenburg, and Yar-mouth, in the Synod of the Maritime Provinces, which contains allowed Provinces, which contains eleven presby teries; Lanark and Renfrew, in the Syno of Montreal and Ottawa, with its six presby teries; Peterboro and Whitby in the Synod o Toronto and Kingston, with its nine presby teries; and Huron and Maitland, in the Synod of Hamilton and London, with its eight presbyteries. The entire number of eight presbyteries. The entire number of congregations constituting pastoral charges is 1,506, or 166 more than last year. The presbytery of Kingston has 20 ministers for 54 congregations, and that of Barrie 23 for 126. According to returns that have come to hand, there are 65,103 families, representing, say, an aggregate of 330,000 persons, connected with the Church, and 6,616 single persons of joining those numbers. nected with the Church, and 6,616 single persons, or joining those numbers, say 337,000. The number of communicants added during the year was 11,123, and 7,514 were removed. The total membership of the 11,123.

urch be used to faithfully secure the carry out of the laws of Ontario regulating the ng liquors. Lost by 43 to 24.
Rev. Mr. McCuaig moved,

Rev. Mr. Houston, "That the Assembly reaffirm its decision of last year." He thought the Assembly was committed to its decision last year, but was not committed to the re-

This was also lost by 40 to 12.

Dr. Gregg's motion, that the clause of the report in reference to the Temperance Act be adopted, was then put, and carried by 44 to

The clause recommending the ministers to read the resolutions of the report in their pulpits was struck out, and a clause moved by Rev. Macdonnell was inserted in its stead, to the effect that the Assembly recognizing the principle of overcoming evil with good, do recommend the members of the Church to encourage the establishment of coffee-houses in substitution for liquor saloons.

The remaining clauses of the report were The remaining clauses of the report

Dr. Proudfoot asked that his dissent from the fifth resolution on temperance be recorded for the following reasons:—"(1.) Because for the following reasons:—"(1.) Because said resolution expresses approval of Acts of Parliament and amendments which are not before this House, and which many of us have not read. (2.) Because its tendency is to bring a direct and quasi-political pressure to bear on the Legislature of the country, whereas it is our duty as ministers of the Gospel rather to enlighten the people, and through them to influence legislation. (3.) Because as ministers of the Gospel we are bound to use the moral means which God has provided for reclaiming a sinning werld, and provided for reclaiming a sinning world, and which I believe to be suitable and adequate; reserving, however, to ourselves as atizens, and to the members of our Church, the liberty of seeking prohibitory or any other legislation that we may consider best."

An overture anent psalmody, transmitted by the Synod of Hamilton and London from

the presbytery of Chatham, was read by the clerk and supported by Mr. Stewart, of Chatham. The overture deplored the dying out of congregational singing, and objected to organs and choirs. The overture was referred to the Hymnal Committee.

Mr. BURCHFIELD, of Brockville, wished to present a resolution concerning the revised New Testament, but the Assembly would act hear it.

The Committee on the Assembly Funds re-

orted that the Assembly funds had received om congregations nearly six hundred dollars ore than last year; from the sale of hymnooks seven hundred and twenty-three dollars; and that the Assembly debt had been reduced from \$1,074 to \$750.79.

were \$69,482. This year they have land \$4,157. The total contributions for all purposes were \$1,245,495, an increase of \$83,341. During the past five years they were \$6,517,-203. The amount of debt on church proper-An overture was read from the Presbytery of Manitoba asking the Assembly to recommend the starting of a fund for the erection of churches in destitute localities in Muskoka

Dr. REID moved that the overture be referred to the Home Mission Committee Rev. Dr. McGregor then closed the Assembly with prayer.

BIG FOREST FIRES.

for the schemes of the Charch; fourth, total for all purposes. The presbytery of Victoria and Richmond gives \$2.67 per family to stipeads; that of Newfoundland \$17.62. Victoria and Richmond contributes \$6.30 for all congregational objects; Newfoundland \$59. These are the extremes. The majority range between. The average contribution per family throughout the church for stipend paid was \$7.64, and per communicant \$4.41; for strictly congregational objects \$15.23 per family, and \$8.79 per communicant; for the schemes of the Church \$2.62 per family, and \$1.61 per communicant; and for all purposes Great Destruction of Property at Little Bay, Newfoundland. ST. JOHNS, N.F., June 17 .- A terrific for est fire is raging around the mining colony at Little Bay, on the north side of Notre Dame Bay, population 2,000. Two hundred miners are felling the woods, the remainder burying furniture, household utensils and muning plant. The place is filled with a blinding smoke. At one point the fire swept away six houses. At several other points it is rapidly advancing. Two large ste re detained as a refuge for the people in case they are burned out. Rain is now falling heavily. Little Bay is the chief place in the copper mining territory in Newfoundland.

ON THEIR MUSCLE,

The discussion on temperance was resumed.
On the clause they the Assembly approve of the Canada Temperance Act; and the Canada Temperance Act; and the Canada Temperance as it was of a political nature. They discussed the slavery question, and that was thorough politics.

Dr. Burns said the temperance question was always brought on at such a late period that it never got a fair hearing or a fair discussion. He thought the Assembly should New Jersey Saloon keepers Going to Enforce the Sunday Laws.

Pirrnant and June 16.—The saloon-keepers, not being allowed to sell liquor on Sunday, have determined to have all the "blue" laws enforced. The Sunday "blue" law enacted in 1845 prohibits the selling of any article, the taking a ride, or going any way but to church on Sunday. The saloon keepers declare, they will stop the trains and horse cars, and prevent the sale of newspapers, milk, etc. Should temperance people hold meetings, they will be arrested for violating the State law, which prohibits all assemblages on Sunday, except for divine worship. The Sunday law has always been a dead-letter here.

WIMBLEDON TEAM.

Revised List of the Canadian Contestant Following is the revised list of the Wimbledon team:—Sergeant T. Mitchell, 10th Battalion, Toronto; Private C. N. Mitchell, 10th Battalion, Toronto; Capt. Mitchell, 10th Battalion, Toronto; Capt. Thomas, 54th Battalion, Melbourne; Capt. Balfour, 8th Battalion, Quebec; Sergeant D. Mitchell, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Lient. W. Mitchell, 32nd Battalion, Port Eigin; Private A. Wilson, 33rd Battalion, Seaforth; Staff-Sergeant Walker, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Sergeant Weyman, Seaforth; Staff-Sergeant Walker, Queen's Own Rifles, Toronto; Sergeant Weyman, sth Cavalry, Apohoquoi; Capt. Weston, 63rd Battalion, Halifax; Colour-Sergeant Hancock. 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Private Walters, Wakefield Infantry Company; Sergeant Pain, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Sergeant J. Ross, 50th Battalion, Dewitville; Wheeler Ogg, Wellington Field Battery, Guelph; Private Morris, 13th Battalion, Hamilton; Private C. Bent, Cumberland Battalion, Oxford, N.S.: Sergeant berland Battalion, Oxford, N.S.; Sergeant Richard, 78th Battalion, Levis; Quarter master Clenalon, 54th Battalion, Lorne; Private Rogers, 1st Prince of Wales Rifles, Montreal. Lieut.-Col. Gibson, 13th Battalion, Hamilton, will be in command, and Captain Curran, of Halifax, will act as adjutant. The team is to report at Quebec on the morning of the 24th inst. at the brigade office, and will sail on the following day in the Polynesian for Liverpool.

AN UNFULFILLED PREDICTION.

The "End of the World" Scare—People who Sat up All Night—Alarm Caused by an Earthquake. HALIFAX, June 19.—The weather to-day was dull, with light showers of rain occasionally. Between 7 and 8 o'clock a thunderstorm passed over the city, which alarmed nervous people who had been exercised over the prediction of a great storm at this data. The of a great storm at this date. The nervou ness was very apparent among the congrega

gations at the evening service in several of the churches. The thunderstorm was of short duration. To add to the consternation, an alarm of fire, which was false, was sounded in the midst of the storm. OTTAWA, June 19 .- Considerable conster nation was created here about 2.30 o'clock this morning by a slight shock of earthquake Many citizens who experienced it though Prof. Grimmer's prophecy was about to b

QUEBEC, June 19 .- It is reported here that several people sat up last night waiting for the perihilion and the anticipated end of mundane things.

NEWBURFFORT, Mass., June 19.—Early this morning many people were alarmed by the shaking of an earthquake and a rumbling noise which was heard some seconds. Vibrations of the buildings were noticeable. BELLEVILLE, June 20 .- A number of girls employed in a tailor's shop refused to work on Saturday night because it was coming to

The Wanzer C. is one of the easiest running machines in the market, making no noise, which is a great boon to many families. Not only the running parts but even the screws are made of steel, thus ensuring the greatest are made or steel, thus ensuring the greatest amount of wear with lightness, elegance, and durability. Each machine is thoroughly tested before leaving the factory to ensure perfection. Prices are understood to be just ESCAPED CONVICTS.

Terrible Scenes in a Railway Car. AN INSUFFICIENT GUARD.

Recapture of a Number of the Fugitives.

Night Encounter with a Supposed Fugi-KINGSTON, June 18 .- No definite information of the capture of any of the escaped convicts, except the one at Gananoque, has reached here. The prison authorities have offered a reward. Various rumours are in offered a reward. Various rumours are in circulation, among others that two of the prisoners were at Morristown, a place on the American side of the river opposite Brockville, this morning; that two were seen at Mallorytown; and another that the convict who escaped at Mallorytown was chased by several men, and finding himself pressed rushed for the St. Lawrence and jumped in, preferring to drown rather than return to prison.

prison.

Last evening Mr. Cuas. Cooper, chief keeper of St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary, stated as follows to a Whig reporter:—"At six o'clock this (Friday) morning we left St. Vincent de Paul penitentiary with 31 men and 2 women convicts, bound for the Kingston penitentiary. Matters were quiet till the Taineries, near Montreal, wore reached, when I noticed tiary. Matters were quiet till the Taineries, near Montreal, were reached, when I noticed that a number of the convicts had released their hands. After changing cars I noticed that more of them had removed their irons. that more of them had removed their irons. At first there was no apparent danger, and not until Cornwall was reached were escapes attempted. After passing that place they demanded whiskey, which was refused. They then proceeded to create a disturbance, snapping the chains that bound them, also slipping the cuffs from their wrists, using soap, which they obtained by some mysterious means, for this purpose. They held one another's arms while they pulled off the handcuffs, in some cases tearing the skin from the back of the hands and knuckles. The guards aboard the train, to the number of guards aboard the train, to the number of five, endeavoured to prevent these proceed-ings, but they failed, indeed they were repeatedly pounced upon and

HAND-TO-HAND ENCOUNTERS ensued. The convicts awore every guard would be murdered before they would be five years in the Kingston penitentiary. Others said they preferred death to living in the penitentiary. The excitement was most in-tense, and the seven guards, including myself and Mr. Allen, were in a bad position—thirtyone desperate men in combat with seven Every attempt made by the guards handcuff the men was unsuccessful. Milleroches, between Cornwall and Dickinson's Landing, while a fight was proceeding one of the convicts named Chaput smashed a window near the end of the car, and in the twinkling of an eye shot through it. . He was seen to fall on his back, pick himself up, and run away. The express was stopped and two guards were detailed to capture him. He was chased for upwards of half a mile but not secured. The guards were afraid to pursue him further, fearing that their comrades in the train would be murdered. Again the train started and the disturbance was renewed. The

AFRAID TO USE THEIR FIREARMS as the convicts had apparently the upper hand of them. The latter used the iron cuffs and also their heavy heeled boots as weapons. To quiet them, one shot was fired, but this only infuriated the convicts the more, and only infuriated the convicts the more, and they said that if the revolvers were used again they would kill the whole escort. Terrible oaths were used. The two female convicts begged and pleaded for quietness, but were rebuked and cursed at. At Morrisburg two more convicts, named Adams and Laberge, jumped from the windows, followed shortly afterwards by Giroux, who belted at Aultswills. The situation became awfully serious to us, and at Edwardsburg a telegram was despatched to Brockville for a body of police to be on hand well armed. At Brockville we were joined by three officers. When they stepped aboard the train we were encouraged, and the men became more despetate. As we neared, Malory town another man; named Bienvenu, succeeded in getting aways. At Gananoque a convict named Barriveau escaped n a similar way. Between Gananoque and

Kingston the most DESPERATE FIGHT

ed. As the journey's end was being occurred. As the journey's end was being neared the convicts seemed to be prepared to 'do or die.' Up and down the cars they chased the guards, and pummelled them severely. I undertook and succeeded after a great struggle in handcuffing one Robinson, a third-term man, but he snapped the chain like a pipestem, and then struck me heavily several times. At Ballantvne's station the seventh and last man, Dallier, jumped out. It is thought that he was injured, as after the fall back into a heap on the track. Finally Kingston was reached, and the balance of the men were safely landed in the penitentiary here. I have assisted in delivering upwards of 600 convicts in Kingston, but never have I had such a time of it." A CAPTURE AND A CHASE.

CARDINAL, June 19.—Last night at ten

o'clock one of the escaped convicts went into the house of a farmer named Armstrong, two the house of a farmer named Armstrong, two miles back of here, without being discovered, and took a pair of pants, cost, and hat, and left his convict's suit. He fore the letters off his shirt, and soiled them as much as possible with mud. He then took a teapot and filled it with milk and got some provisions, and took them to a stable next the farm owned by John King, and had his meal. He then took a bridle, and was in the act of putting it on the horse when the owner happened to go to the stable and owner happened to go to the stable and asked him what he was doing. He replied, "Nothing." King then struck him behind the ear and knocked him to the ground, and to go to the stable and continued kicking him till he got outside the gate. He then came out to the river and took a hoat belonging to Geerge Shaver, and started for the land of the free, but as the night was very dark he got confused, and when down the river two miles he landed on the Conding the start of the conding the confused. the Canadian shore at Peint Iroquois about morning and asked if that was the American shore. Some parties suspecting him told him "yes," and notified Constable Dillon. The convict, suspecting all was not right, started for the pines, but was captured by Constable Dillon. He found him lying at the edge of the river in the water under some bushes, and has him safe now in Iroquois. He is about has him sale now in frequents. He is about eighteen years of age, and is a five years' man. He is the party who jumped off the train between here and Iroquois. About three o'clock this afternoon a second convict was seen in Feader's woods near Iroquois. Several men gave chase, but as he was a large powerful man they could not succeed in capturing him. He had his convict's clothes on. It is thought he is the one who passed down here on Friday

IROQUOIS, June 20 .- One of the escaped convicts was arrested at this place yesterday about eight a.m. and confined in the lock-up, from which he escaped by breaking the door. The constables are now in pursuit.

GANANOQUE, June 20 .- One of the escaped convicts was captured near here yesterday and returned to Kingston last night. Another one was captured this afternoon Chief Constable Acton. He bruised his shoulder badly in jumping from the train and is badly injured. He will be returned to the penitentiary at once.

KINGSTON, June 20.-Warden Creighton reports that all the convicts have been quiet reports that all the convicts have been quiet since their arrival here, having nothing to say. He thinks that had the convicts when the row began been given a good lashing they would have been cowed and there would have been no further trouble. The convicts evidently found the guards afraid of them. The escaped convict who was captured at Gananoque on Friday evening was delivered at the penitentiary on Saturday. The officers immediately returned to the vicinity of Gananoque and succeeded in capturing an-

other. He arrived here on Saturday night, He had a black mark across his forehead, a wound caused by his fall from the train, and he complained of feeling sore across the loins. A third is reported captured near Gananoque this evening, and one in custody at Waddington, N. Y. who will be given up by the American authorities.

Kingston, June 21 .- Dallier arrived at the penitentiary this morning. His shoulder a greatly swollen and may possibly be dis located. He is now in the hospital. Adams was caught at Morrisburg on Sunday. He is considered the leader of the break aways. On considered the leader of the break-aways. On two previous occasions he has been in the penitentiary here, and has also bee. In the Quebec penitentiary and reformatory. He is an exceedingly hard case. This morning a Whay reporter went to the prison to see the re-captured convicts who had passed through a remarkable experience. His application to see them was refused by the Warden, the reason being that by publishing the stories of the convicts a mock sympathy was created which was undesirable. A resident of Washburn states that last evening he and his wife and a lady friend set out after dark for the house of a relative, and on the way his and a lady friend set out after dark for the house of a relative, and on the way his brother was met, when one of the ladies remarked, "Here's an escaped convict, let's chase him." Simultaneously a man rose from a crouching position behind a low fence and gave a long low whistle. His form was distinctly agen and it is believed that he was tinctly seen, and it is believed that he was one of the St. Vincent de Paul break-aways. He was followed in his wild run through an orchard, called and whistled to, but would not allow his pursuers to approach him.

CRIME AND CRIMINALS.

Discovery of an Unknown Body—Suicide as Amherstburgh—Doings of a Band of Thuga in Missouri—Choked to Death by a Picco of Meat.

MARKHAM, June 17 .- A clever capture of a auprosed horse stealer was made last night at Unionville by Constable Marshal, of this place. A little while ago a horse was stolen from near Weston, belonging to Mr. Peter Wardlow. The horse was found at Uxbridge, and was saized on behalf of the owner. The and was seized on behalf of the owner. The alleged thief, however, made his escape and found his way into the neighbourhood of Markham, where he was watched and taken He has already given two or three different names. He answers exactly to the descrip-tion given of him.

NIAGARA FALLS, Ont., June 17 .- The bedy of the man found in the river at the falls, near of the man found in the river at the lans, near the new bridge, a day or two ago, with a rope round his neck, and completely void of cloth-ing, upon the request of the coroner, was buried by the fown authorities, being so far decomposed that it was unrecognizable. The remains were exhumed to-day, and identified by some parties from Buffalo, N.Y., by some by some parties from Bunalo, N.Y., by some paculiar marks on one of his teeth. They will take the remains to Buffalo to-morrow morning for interment. Since his identification a bullet has been extracted from his skull. It it suspected he met his death by his own hands, adding one more to the numerous suicides which have taken place here,

LINDSAY, June 17.—The County Court was opened here on Tuesday by Judge Dean. There being no prisoners in gaol awaiting trial his Honour was presented with a pair of white gloves by Deputy Sheriff Mitchell. Three members of the Adams family, living the country of the Adams family. near Omemee, were fined \$20 and costs for assaulting one Dennis Clancey in March last. The case arose out of township election matters. A young farmer named Wm. John Johnston, living near Omemee, was found guilty of an attempt to procure abortion by giving noxious drugs—which were not taken, owever-to a woman whom he had seduced under promise of marriage. Sentence wa deterred.

AMBERSTBURG, June 17 .- David Brufford AMBERSTRUES, June 11.—David Druhord, sixty years of age, hanged himself in his barn in Malden township yesterday. He was missing since noon yesterday, and was found this morning. He had taken a barrel into the loft and stood on it and then kicked it away. WELLAND, June 18.-At the County Court and General Sessions Dr. George W. Bigelow, tried for larceny, was foung guilty and sentenced by Judge MacDonald to the Kingston Penitentiary for ten years. Wing, his partner, was sentenced to the Central Prison for twenty-three months, the judge deeming it advisable to have the two separated, inasmitch as Birelow might contempted. much as Bigelow might contaminate the young lad if the latter were sent to Kings-ton. Sarah Jane Shaefer, the doctor's inead, a sad but wiser woman.

New York, June 18.—Lizzie McGuire, a school-girl aged 16, attempted suicide yester-day by jumping into East river. She was rescued with difficulty. Cause, three failures to pass an examination for admission to the Normal College.

YONKERS, N.Y., June 18.—The residence of Colgate Hoyt was robbed early yesterday morning of \$4,000 worth of wedding presents. There is no clue to the burglars.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., June 19 .- The number f bodies found in the river here recently have aroused a suspicion that there is an organized band of Thugs at some point above here.

A Montreal Lover.

Some time since a young lawyer of Mon-Some time since a young lawyer of Mon-treal bearing an honoured name in Canadian history became fascinated by a very attrac-tive and refined young lady of high family from the Emerald Isle, and made her a pro-posal of marriage, which for some cause I have not heard explained she declined. Her determination wounded him, it is said, se-verely, and he left for a tour in Europe the vary the scene and remove from his mind the pain which had been inflicted by his inamorata. He remained away several months, but lately returned home. Since his arrival he has been living very fast, indulging in habits of in-temperance, and altogether leading a course conducive neither to his own self-respect nor good morals. Some days since he met the object of his misplaced affection on the streets, and received a kindly recognition.
After a little parley he had the boldness to propose a drive with the lady, which she re-fused to accept. She consented, however, to fused to accept. She consented, however, to a promenade, to hear an account of her admirer's wanderings abroad. No doubt they were interesting, as before a halt was called they found themselves near Mount Royal park. Taking advantage of the confidence of the young lady, and without any preliminary introduction, as the story goes, the love-sick and half-demented lawyer roulied out a revolver and demanded that the pulled out a revolver and demanded that the young lady proceed with him at once to a priest to be married or he would shoot both her and himself. From what followed it is evident the lady did not want to be the heroine of a romance and the victim of a suicidal lover, for she immediately acquiesced in the demand. On arriving at the house of the clergyman, who happened to be at home, the trembling girl appealed to him for protections. tion, and on explaining the circumstan a matter of course obtained it. The mania-lover—for there is little doubt his indulgence has crazed his brain—was shown the door, and the lady subsequently taken home. No proceedings have been taken in the matter, oubtless to save a scandal; but steps have been taken to bring the fellow to his sense

Skill in the Workshop, To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in close rooms have enfeebled his hand or dimmed his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvinated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

In the four years that have elapsed since the fire the total number of brick and stone buildings erected in the burnt district at St. John, N.B., is 438, at a cost of \$4,237,800; and the total number of wooden erected in the same district is 683, at a cost of \$936,837. The value of buildings erected outside of the burnt district in 1877-78 was \$100,000; in 1878-79, \$92,000; in 1879-80, \$20,000; in 1380-81, \$26,755. The value of buildings erected in St. John in past four years is therefore \$5,413,442.

SPORTS AND PASTI

ON ASCOT HEATH. Ascor, June 16 .- This was the th of the Ascot meeting, and a magnifice aport it was. It was brimful of su and some regret was expressed that and Foxhall failed to come together. ever, the latter was so palpably not best form after his hurried journ France, that it is just as well the neet. The programme opened with

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ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES, for which only Mr. Lorillard's Iroqu Count de Lagrange's Leon put in an ance out of the twenty-eight noming The Derby winner had it all his o from start to finish, and won in t monest of canters, by half a lengt betting was 3 to 1 on Iroquois. THE ROUS MEMORIAL STAKES

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the event of the day, came next, an he Duke of Beaufort's Petronel being Mr. C. Blanton's Exeter third, Keene's Foxhall with Fordham Five horses only ran. In '79 and '80] won the cup. A TROTTER KILLED.

Albany, N. Y., June 16.—America having a record of 2.32, was killed while being driven in Washington Pa burning a sharp curve he collide buggy, the shaft piercing his heart. ECHOES FROM ENGLAND. Fred. Archer is said to be worth Horseracing is to be introduced i

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George Ward, for more than fifty the service of the late Lord Palmer ing forty years of which he acted groom, died at his residence in Hamp cently. He had retired upon a libera bequeathed him by his old m enjoyed uninterrupted good health. period prior to his decease.

Derby road-on the occasion of the pected, a scene of disorder such as been witnessed before. The Yankee up all the champagne on the re amused themselves by pouring it of the people. Many of them purchase dolls and false noses they could get emptied their pockets of money for th of the crowd, while others, again ttles of wine and cigars to passershad better have no more American if this is to be the style of the r County Gentleman.

> AQUATICS. THE OTTAWA REGATTA.

OTTAWA, June 20.-It is stat Trickett has decided to participat coming regatta here on Dominion day Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, N.Y., F. of Toronto, and Geo. W. Lee, of N.J., have also entered. There twelve entries. This includes all the men in Canada and the United States thing indicates that the event will I the most interesting and success witnessed in Canada. The oarsmen pected here on the 24th and 25th in have been offered the use of the Rowing Club boat-house. Ratter house has also been placed at their

M'KAY AND CONLEY. HALIFAX, N.S., June 17 .- The si race between McKay and Conley for side came off this afternoon on Bedfor and was won by the latter by about lengths. Considerable interest w fested in the contest, McKay hav very bad condition. About 800 people wery bad condition. About 800 people were bad condition. The ed on the shore of the Basin. The was slow, McKay's friends asking taining odds. No very large changed hands. The water was it condition. At half-past men were ordered out, and prompt their positions. Conley winning chose the inside course. At the wor McKay took water first, and kept lead up to the turning boats, but pulled out of his course, he lost a getting round. In the home stretch h pulled pluckily, keeping almost abres within a quarter of a mile of the star within a quarter of a mile of the star when Conley spurted and crept ahe ing the line in 28 minutes and 55 McKay expresses himself as satisf says he pulled against a better man to self. Both men appeared comparative to the finish. McKay's race with 1 the 27th is looked forward to with

ANOTHER HOP BITTERS REGAT A week or ten days ago Mr. A. President of the Hop Bitters C Rochester, N.Y., which has shown practical interest in rowing, and much money in the promotion of and races on a large scale, was in tow energetic agent of the company in suggested to his chief that it would be idea to get up a professional sculling r on a scale similar to the races promote company on the Thames in Engli on the miserable Seekonk river, in M. setts. Mr. Soule said he had intende aquatic affairs alone for the present ow that the suggestion had would take it into consideration. over to see Hanlan, who said he w himself on Toronto bay, and would d knew how to further the interests o gatta. Later, Mr. Soule saw one or t gentlemen, and finally left saving he correspond with Edward Trickett im ly on his arrival in America, and wou what he would do, mentioning at time that \$3,000 was the figure to was disposed to go. The upshot of the the publication of the following let ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 21 To all First-class Oarsmen :

GENTLEMEN: -There being a greato witness a grand contest betw while Edward Trickett, of Austral this country, and there appearing n ments in progress to bring one al therefore, offer a prize of \$3,000 for scull regatta of four miles in best boats, under the rules of boating; \$1.500; second, \$800; third, \$500 \$200, to be rowed the last week in about the middle of August, 18 majority of you express your pr making your entries to me, which done before July 1st. The location selection of referee, management, details, will be fixed and announce time, all of which will be first-class : factory.

HOP BITTERS MANUFACTURE

TRICKETT NEARLY DROWNER Trickett's boat broke into thre while he was practising in rough was centre of Saratoga lake the other when rescued he was in an exhaust tion. The water was too rough to a stiff breeze was blowing at the tir rescuers pulled a full mile before they him.

THE OFFER OF THE MESSES, CHIN Following is the letter to the edit

He arrived here on Saturday night black mark across his forehead, a used by his fall from the train, and ined of feeling sore across the loins, reported captured near Gananoque ag, and one in custody at Waddings... who will be given up by the authorities.

N. June 21.—Dallier arrived at the ary this morning. His shoulder it swollen and may possibly be districted in the districted in the shoulder in the districted in the hospital. Adams that at Morrisburg on Sunday. He is the leader of the break-aways. On vious occasions he has been in the lary here, and has also been in the sententiary and has also been in the y here, and has also bee. In the intentiary and reformatory. He is ingly hard case. This morning a ter went to the prison to see the d convicts who had passed through able experience. His application to was refused by the Warden, the ing that by publishing the stories of cts a mock sympthy was created s a mock sympathy was created indesirable. A resident of Washes that last evening he and his wife y friend set out after dark for the a relative, and on the way his was met, when one of the ladies re-Here's an escaped convict, let's Simultaneously a man rose from position behind a low fence and low whistle. His form was disand it is believed that he was one Vincent de Paul break-aways. He ed in his wild run through an called and whistled to, but would

his pursuerato approach him. ME AND CRIMINALS.

y of an Unknown Body—Suicide sa stburgh—Doings of a Band of Thugs ouri---Choked to Death by a Piece

horse stealer was made last night at be by Constable Marshal, of this little while ago a horse was stolen weston, belonging to Mr. Peter The borse was found at Uxbridge, seized on behalf of the owner. The ed on behalf of the owner. ief, however, made his escape and way into the neighbourhood of where he was watched and taken. ady given two or three different answers exactly to the descrip-

FALLS, Ont., June 17 .- The bedy found in the river at the falls, near ridge, a day or two ago, with a rope neck, and completely void of cloth-the request of the coroner, was the fown authorities, being so far ed that it was unrecognizable. The ere exhumed to-day, and identified ies from Buffalo, N.Y., by some arks on one of his teeth. They will ains to Buffalo to-morrow mornrment. Since his identification en extracted from his skull. It he met his death by his own ng one more to the numerous ich have taken place here.

June 17 .- The County Court was on Tuesday by Judge Dean. ng no prisoners in gaol awaiting r was presented with a pair of oves by Deputy Sheriff Mitchell. nee, were fined \$20 and costs for one Dennis Clancey in March last. rose out of township election matng farmer named Wm. John ng near Omemee, was found attempt to procure abortion by ous drugs-which were not taken, to a woman whom he had seduced se ot marriage. Sentence was

BURG. June 17.—David Brufford of age, hanged himself in his den township yesterday. He was e noon yesterday, and was found g. He had taken a barrel into the od on it and then kicked it away. , June 18. -At the County Court al Sessions Dr. George W. Bigelow, larceny, was foung guilty and by Judge MacDonald to the King-tentiary for ten years. Wing, his as sentenced to the Central Prison three mouths, the judge deeming to have the two separated inss-Bigelow might contaminate the if the latter were sent to Kingsane Shaefer, the doctor' returned to-day to her rural a sad but wiser woman.

RK, June 18.-Lizzie McGuire, aged 16, attempted suicide yester-nping into East river. She was h difficulty. Cause, three failures mination for admission to the

N.Y., June 18.—The residence Hoyt was robbed early yesterday \$4,000 worth of wedding presents. clue to the burglars. TTY, Mo., June 19 .- The number and in the river here recently have uspicion that there is an organize ugs at some point above here.

since a young lawyer of Mong an honoured name in Canadian ame fascinated by a very attracined young lady of high family merald Isle, and made her a prorriage, which for some cause I ard explained she declined. Her on wounded him, it is said, see he left for a tour in Europe to scene and remove the pain which had been by his inamorata. He reay several months, but lately Since his arrival he has been fast, indulging in habits of in-and altogether leading a course her to his own self-re Some days since he met the his misplaced affection on the d received a kindly recognition, ile parley he had the boldness to with the lady, which she reept. She consented, however, to le, to hear an account of her ad-nderings abroad. No doubt they sting, as before a halt was called themselves near Mount Royal ing advantage of the confidence of lady, and without any pretroduction, as the stor revolver and demanded that the proceed with him at once to a rried or he would shoot both nself. From what followed it is a lady did not want to be the omance and the victim of for she immediately acquiesce On arriving at the house of an, who happened to be at home, ag girl appealed to him for protec-n explaining the circumstances, as rse obtained it. The mania ere is little doubt his indulgence basequently taken home. No is brain-was shown the have been taken in the matter, save a scandal; but steps have to bring the fellow to his sense

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is 438, at a cost of \$4,237,800 tal number of wooden buildings to same district is 683, at a cost The value of buildings erected the burnt district in 1877-78 was he burnt district in 1871-70 win 1878-79, \$12,000; in 1879-80, n 1880-81, \$26,755. The total ddings erected in St. John in the ars is therefore \$5,413,442. SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

ON ASCOT HEATH. scor, June 16 .- This was the third day ascor, June 10.—Inis was the third day's fithe Ascot meeting, and a magnificent day's aport it was. It was brimful of surprises, and some regret was expressed that Iroquois and Foxhall failed to come together. However, the latter was so palpably not up to his best form after his hurried journey from France, that it is just as well they didn't meet. The programme opened with the The programme opened with the

ST. JAMES' PALACE STAKES, which only Mr. Lorillard's Iroquois and Count de Lagrange's Leon put in an appear-ance out of the twenty-eight nominations. The Derby winner had it all his own way from start to finish, and won in the com-monest of canters, by half a length. The betting was 3 to 1 on Iroquois.

THE BOUS MEMORIAL STAKES next in order, and brought out a field of ten. The winner turned up in Count de Lagrange's Poulet, with Mr. R. Jardine's Ishmael second, and Lord Wilton's Toast-master third. Foxhall did not run in this race, but Mr. Keene's Don Fulano and Mr. Lorillard's Wallenstein did, and were un-

event of the day, came next, and was a gift for Mr. C. Brewer's Robert the Devil, the Duke of Beaufort's Petronel being second, Mr. C. Blanton's Exeter third, and Mr. Keene's Foxhall with Fordham up fourth.

Five horses only ran. In '79 and '80 Isonom'

Albany, N. Y., June 16.—American Boy, having a record of 2.32, was killed to-night while being driven in Washington Park. In turning a sharp curve he collided with a buggy, the shaft piercing his heart. ECHOES FROM ENGLAND.

Fred. Archer is said to be worth £100,000. Horseracing is to be introduced into Japan. George Fordham has ridden five winners of the Oaks, as follows:—Summerside in 1859, Formosa in 1868, Gamos in 1870, Reine in 1872, and this year Thebais.

Robert Peck, the famous Russley trainer, ntends to retire from business at the end of the present season.

George Ward, for more than fifty years in George Ward, for more than lifty years in the service of the late Lord Palmerston, dur-ing forty years of which he acted as stud groom, died at his residence in Hampshire re-tently. He had retired upon a liberal annu-ty bequeathed him by his old master, and enjoyed uninterrupted good health, during a life of over seventy-five years, until a shor period prior to his decease.

Derby road-on the occasion of the American triumph—presented, as was to be expected, a scene of disorder such as has never een witnessed before. The Yankees bought up all the champagne on the road, and amused themselves by pouring it out upon the people. Many of them purchased all the dolls and false noses they could get, others emptied their pockets of money for the benefit of the crowd while others again throw the crowd, while others, again, threw bottles of wine and cigars to passers-by. We had better have no more American victories this is to be the style of the return .-County Gentleman.

AQUATICS. THE OTTAWA REGATTA.

OTTAWA, June 20.—It is stated that Trickett has decided to participate in the coming regatta here on Dominion day. J. A. Ten Eyck, of Peekskill, N.Y., F. A. Kontz, of Toronto, and Geo. W. Lee, of Newark, N.J., have also entered. There are now twelve entries. This includes all the best oars-men in Canada and the United States. Everymen in Canada and the United States. Everything indicates that the event will be one of the most interesting and successful ever witnessed in Canada. The oarsmen are expected here on the 24th and 25th inst., and have been offered the use of the Ottawa Rowing Club boat-house. Rattey's boat-house has also been placed at their disposal.

M'KAY AND CONLEY. HALIFAX, N.S., June 17.—The single-scull race between McKay and Conley for \$600 a side came off this afternoon on Bedford Basin, and was won by the latter by about two boat lengths. Considerable interest was beaten by Conley last season, when he was in very bad condition. About 800 people gather-ad on the shore of the Basin. The betting was slow, McKay's friends asking and ob-taining odds. No very large amounts changed hands. The water was in splendid condition. At half-past six the men were ordered out, and promptly took their positions. Conley winning the toss, chose the inside course. At the word "Go" McKay took water first, and kept a slight lead up to the turning boats, but having pulled out of his course, he lost a little in pulled out of his course, he lost a fixtle in getting round. In the home stretch both men pulled pluckily, keeping almost abreast until within a quarter of a mile of the stand boats, when Conley spurted and crept ahead, passing the stand boats, when Conley spurted and crept ahead, passing and control of the stand boats. mcKay expresses himself as satisfied, and says he pulled against a better man than himself. Both men appeared comparatively fresh the finish. McKay's race with Nagle on the 27th is looked forward to with interest. the 27th is looked forward to with interest

ANOTHER HOP BITTERS. REGATTA. A week or ten days ago Mr. A. T. Soule, resident of the Hop Bitters Company, ochester, N.Y., which has shown so much practical interest in rowing, and spent so much money in the promotion of regattas and races on a large scale, was in town. The energetic agent of the company in this city suggested to his chief that it would be a good suggested to his chief that it would be a good idea to get up a professional sculling race here on a scale similar to the races promoted by the company on the Thames in England and on the miserable Seekonk river, in Massachusetts. Mr. Soule said he had intended to let aquatic affairs alone for the present year, but now that the suggestion had been made, he would take it into consideration. He went over to see Hanlan, who said he would row himself on Toronto bay, and would do all he knew how to further the interests of the regatta. Later, Mr. Soule saw one or two other gentlemen, and finally left saying he would correspond with Edward Trickett immediately on his arrival in America, and would decide what he would do, mentioning at the same time that \$3,000 was the figure to which he was disposed to go. The upshot of the matter is the publication of the following letter:— ROCHESTER, N.Y., June 21, 1881.

To all First-class Oarsmen : to witness a grand contest between you while Edward Trickett, of Australia, is in this country, and there appearing no movements in progress to bring one about, we, therefore, offer a prize of \$3,000 for a single-grall regarts of four miles in best and best scull regatta of four miles in best and best boats, under the rules of boating; first prize, \$1,500; second, \$800; third, \$500; fourth, \$200, to be rowed the last week in July, or about the middle of August, 1881, as a najority of you express your preference, naking your entries to me, which must be lone before July 1st. The location of races, selection of referee, management, and other details, will be fixed and announced in due

> Yours, &c., Hop Bitters Manufacturing Co. TRICKETT NEARLY DROWNED.

Trickett's boat broke into three pic Trickett's boat broke into three pieces hile he was practising in rough water in the ntre of Saratoga lake the other day, and hen rescued he was in an exhausted condition. The water was too rough to swim, as stiff breeze was blowing at the time. His scuers pulled a full mile before they reached

THE OFFER OF THE MESSES. CHINNERY. Following is the letter to the editor of the ondon Sportsman of the Mesers. Chinnery, taking their handsome offer to professional assumen in England.—

"Siz,—It seems improvable that English—

sculling to compete successfully with American and colonial scullers unless some pecuniary inducement is held out to them. In America there are frequent regattas, at which large sums of money are given away, making it worth while for men to practise to win these prizes. With the hope of to some extent encouraging native scullers we wish through you to make public the following offer:—We will each of us give £100 a year for five years to be distributed in prizes for sculling, open only to natives of Great Britain and Ireland, £150 for principal race, and £50 for those who have never won £20 in a sculling race. We would ask the following gentlemen to undertake the arrangement of the matter:—Messrs. J. H. D. Goldie, Fred. Fenner, George Ryan, F. L. Playford, and Alex. Payne,—We are, Sir, yours truly, "W. M. CHINNERY, "H. J. CHINNERY, joyed his Trip.

"H. J. CHINNERY. PIGEON-FLYING. The Brantford Expositor says:—A homing pigeon match is to take place on the 25th of June, the distance to be flown being 250 miles on air line. All the birds are owned in Utica, N.Y., and will be liberated by Mr. G. Pugaley of Mohawk, at 7 a.m. on that date. The prizes are very valuable. Each bird is privately marked, and the owner has to telegraph to the secretary at New York immediately on the bird's arrival home. The birds are thus marked so there can be no fraud, and word dispatched before arrival. word dispatched before arrival.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS. CONTRACTOR. -No.

A SUBSCRIBER, Shelburn.-They should C. C. B., Bobcaygeon.—No announcement to that effect has yet been made, and it is not probable.

CONSTANT READER, Allenwood.-You can marry any of your cousins, providing the one you choose is not already married. A TRUE CONSERVATIVE, Concord .- (1

Yes. (2) The company are not liable unless negligence be shown. (3) Yes. (4) Yes. (5) Yes. Englishman, City.—The population of London, Eng., according to the census just taken, is 3,814,571. The population in '71 was 3,254,260.

R. R., Fenelon Falls,-The license co R. K., Fenelon Falls.—The license com-missioners; an application for license must be made before 1st May, except where special grounds are shown, when the application must be made before the 15th May. C. Pettigrew, Shelburn P. O.—Your only course is to petition the Postmaster-General

and get your representative in the Dominion Parliament to back up your petition, which Hariament to back up your petition, which should give a clear statement of your position.

H. GALLOWAY, Shelburn.—Mr. Henderson wins his bet. The Singer Sewing machine manufactured by the Singer Manufacturing Co., whose head offices are at 34 Union Square, New York, is the only machine known as the "New York Singer."

E. W., Detroit.-(1) I maintain that to E. W., Detroit.—(1) I maintain that to give away a game is not equivalent to selling a game in the correct sense of the word. (1) Is a game of baseball a game of luck and chance or a game of merits? Answess.—(a) You are right. A player could undoubtedly give away a game without selling it. (2) If you mean by merit, skill, baseball is undoubtedly a game of merit. dly a game of merit.

S.S.P., Aylmer .- (1.) A and B are curling A has one stone on tee and two stones touc ng the outside ring. B has no stones near the ring. How many does A count? (2) it necessary for a stone to be in the ring be fore it can be counted? Answer—(1.) Three (2.) The rules say "every stone shall be eligible to count which is not clearly outside of the seven feet circle."

culty afterwards, as the loser prefers keeping quiet to having the matter made public. Their winnings average \$1,000 per day. A horse and rig is kept convenient in case of trouble. After a haul is made the men of trouble. After a naul is made the men immediately change their dress and appear in as much the reverse as possible, and it would puzzle a detective to identify them. The game is called "Bunko" and is carried on in a private corner; \$2,500 was taken in two towns west of here. They stated that the only man who raised a howl since they appeared in Ontario was the one here on Friday, and they returned him his money for friday, and they returned him his money for fear the newspapers would get hold of the story and their business would be damaged. The man who was fortunate enough to have his money returned mortgaged his farm for three months to raise the money, and signed expert to return \$500. papers to return \$520.

THE BIDDULPH TRAGEDY.

The Date of the Feehleys' Extradition. The Date of the Feehleys' Extradition.

London, June 17.—A warrant has been received authorizing Chief of Police Williams, of this city, and Government Detective Murray, of Toronto, to proceed to the boundary line between Canada and the United States at Detroit and receive the prisoners James and William Feehley. The warrant will probably be executed this week, and the examination begun a week or so later.

A LOVE-LORN HERMIT'S ROMANCE.

A Frenchman's Cave Life in Indiana. Thirty years ago Gilbert Francis Vertzen, a Frenchman, drifted into a small French colony about three miles west of New Albany, Ind. He was unhappy in the society of human beings, and found a cave in a contiguous wild region called the "Knobs." He procured a chair, a box for a table, a pewter plate, a tincup, and two quilts, and moved into the cave, and became "the hermit of the Knobs." How he lived no one knew, as his only visible means of support, was ricking berries and means of support was picking berries and selling them in the town during the summer time. It was observed that whenever he appeared in public he always carried with him a small leather satchel, strapped to his side and closed with a clasp. The use of this leather pocket was not apparent to appeare. Curipocket was not apparent to anyone. Curiosity sometimes took people to the neighbour-hood of his cave, but he seldom admitted any one, and was averse to conversation. The only communication he held with any-body else's thoughts was through a few old French books, which he read constantly when at home. About constantly constantly when at home. About ten years ago, however, a snapper-up of un-considered trifles got a little way into his con-fidence and gained from him some particulars of his life, which were printed at the time, but have a fresh interest now that the hermit is dead. He was born in Versailles, France, is dead. He was born in Versailles, France, in 1810, of good family, and went to college. While finishing his education he fell in love with a girl "above his station in life, although in his veins ran noble blood." The parents of the girl, who was well inclined towards the student, put a stop to the association of the pair, which was ripening for matrimony. When he knew that she was lost to him forever he had nothing more to do in the world. He left college ungraduated and scraping together what money he could he wandsred. He drifted on the current of time some years and finally lodged at New Albany and thence to his cave in the Knobs, where every beat of his heart for thirty years was a pang. He to his cave in the Knots, where every beat of his heart for thirty years was a pang. He had not been seen much of late, for the weight of his years and sorrows was heavy upon him. The other day he was found dead in his cave by some chance callers at his open door. The secret of the satchel was revealed. Within its clasp, wrapped in thick paper folds, was the picture of the beautiful French circl whose loss had bleated his life fifty years.

How "Lord Derby's Brother" En-

Joming Across the Atlantic to Join Lord Lorne's Staff he Affably Descends to the Level of his Fellow-Passengers, and is a Triffe Astonished as the Vessel Nears her New York Pier.

From the New York Times.

As the Arizona steamed down the River Mersey, on the 28th of May, there sat at the head of the table a gentleman who had been introduced to some of the best-known passenintroduced to some of the best-known passengers on board as one of the first English aristocrats who had patronised the Guion line.

The Hon. A. Stanley was evidently a young man of about 35. There was something military in his manner. He did not look much like a nobleman, but he carried himself with a certain air of authority that belongs to men who are accustomed to command. He was below the medium height; his dark hair, with streaks of grey here and there, was closely cropped. His features were decidedly plebeian. Two of his front teeth were curiously separated; the others were irregular, and appeared to be somewhat stained, as if from habitual smoking of tobacco. His eyes were resttual smoking of tobacco. His eyes were rest-less, his manner lacked repose. I noticed these characteristics in a vague sort of way. He sat

characteristics in a vague sort of way. He sat near me, next to the captain's chair. Capt. Murray not coming to dinner, I had the privilege at his request to take the post of honour. Mr. Stanley favoured me with some of his observations. One has prompt likes and dislikes on board ship. My heart did not "go out" to the Hon. A. Stanley. My instinct was against him, and I made up my mind that he was not one of the persons with whom I should strike up a voyager's friendship. I think he saw this clearly when, on the next day, we met while promenading the deck. I did not speak to him nor him to me.

I had travelled from London to Liverpool with the accomplished and genial agent of a great canal company, whom I shall thinly disguise under the name of Mr. Panama. Mr. Stanley had made nimself particularly Mr. Stanley had made nimself particularly agreeable to this gentleman, whose state-room was next door to his. On the third day out, going to pay a visit to Mr. Panama, I found him at Stanley's door talking with his aristocratic neighbour, who addressing himself to me, I joined in the conversation. e brought up the name of M.

de Lesseps.

"Do you know Lesseps?" asked Stanley,
turning quickly to Mr. Panama.

"Yes, I think I do, pretty well," answered

"Yes, I think I do, p.
Mr. Panama, smiling.
"Ah," said Stanley, thrusting his hand into a breast pocket and producing a memorandum-book. "Do you know that writing?" andum-book. "Do you know that writing?" "Yes," said Panama, looking at Lesseps autograph. "And that?" asked Stanley, showing crude pencil caricature sketch.

" Well that is a drawing by Totto?" "Indeed," said Papama.
"I am engaged to marry Totto," said Staney, putting the memorandum-book in his "And so am I, bless the dear child!" an-

swered Panama.
"Who is Totto?" I asked. "M. de Lesseps' youngest child," said Panama; "a lively little girl of eight or nine, who engages herself to marry every guest of her father to whom she takes a fancy." "A great man, Lesseps," said Stanley.
"You should have seen, when he left Egypt, with what obsequiousness the Khedive treated him. Lesseps, indeed, may be considered the King of Egypt. The Prince of Wales is very fond of Lesseps."

"The Prince is very popular in Paris," said Panama.

A Travelling Gang of Swindlers in Ontarto.

NAPANEE, June 19.—Full particulars were obtained to day from a private and reliable source in reference to the money won here by three-card monte men. There are three sharp, shrewd men connected with the most gigantic swindle ever perpetrated in Canada, and innocent men are induced to take part in the game that astonishes every person. The sharpers arrange it to get the names of good men, advanced in years, of good moral standing, and with plenty of capital. These are the only men they will deal with, so that there will be no chance of baving any diffithere is no city in the world where you can buy those things so well. On the steps of the Hotel Bristol stood the Prince of Wales Hotel Bristol stood the Frince of Wales smoking a cigar. 'How do you do, Stan-ley?' said the Prince; 'when did you return from Australia?' It is perfectly wonderful how the Prince not only remembers a man he has met before, but the cir-cumstances under which he met him. I had a chat with him. Gambetta's name was mentioned. I said I did not think Gammentioned. I said I did not think Gambetta was altogether honest or sincere in regard to his present policy. Of course, it was an indiscreet remark. By Jove, sir, the Prince took his cigar from his mouth and said, "Do you know M. Gambetta?" 'No, sir,' I said, "Then permit me to say you have no right to speak of a gentleman whom you have not the honour to be acquainted with in the terms you have just used. M. Gambetta is a friend of mine!" I bit my lip. I felt I deserved it, though I found it difficult to accept the snub in silence. I did, however, not because I was rebuked by the Prince of Wales, but that he is my superior

Prince of Wales, but that he is my superior officer; I am in the Hussars." We strolled upon deck, and I found myself becoming interested in the Hon. A. Stanley. "I dined with Lesseps the next day," he went on, "and the Prince, hearing that I was going to London en route for Liverpool and Canada, sent a servant round, offering me a seat in his special train. He felt he had been a little hard on me, and this was his gentle manlike and kind way of making me forget it. I sent my excuses, however. The Prince made the quickest trip on record—from Paris

to London in eight hours."

There was something interesting in hearing man who was within the charmed circle o royal society, and acquainted with affairs, talk freely of distinguished people. Panama evidently thought so. I did kkewise. We each drew our maneout. He responded with a modest depreciation of himself which won us both. I ventured to question the accuracy us both. I ventured to question the accuracy of his opinion of a certain artistic circle with which I am acquainted. He knew some leading London artists, evidently superficially. The Kendalls, however, appeared to be friends of his. "When I lived in London, some years ago," he said, "I went always to Mrs. Adall's at homes; made a point of it." Presently, the name of Lesseps cropping up again, he said:

"It is Lesseps' birthday to-morrow. Since we are both his friends let us send him our joint congratulations and our cards."
"By all means," said Mr. Panama; and be-"By all means," said Mr. Panama; and before the day was over Mr. Stanley had in his travelling-desk for mailing in New York the birthday good wishes of Mr. Panama and himself, gracefully composed and written by my friend, whom I had found a most agreeable fellow-traveller, not only by rail, but whose disposition had so far borne the test of daily intercourse at sea.

"A very pleasant fellow, Mr. Stanley," seemed to be the general verdict of the ship, and I began to revise my first opinion of my fellow-countryman.

and I began to revise my first opinion of my fellow-countryman.

That night there was a winter's storm, though I had waited a month to cross the ocean in summer. I cannot say, with the "Pinafore" poet, "I am never, never sick at sea." Stanley and all the world besides troubled my thoughts no more for many hours. Such intellect as remained with me for the time being was only moved by a hazy kind of wonder that I could be such a fool as ever to go to sea. go to sea.

There was on board the Arizona the prims donna of an opera troupe. She was young, pretty, and the very type of the American girl with whom Mr. James has made England acquainted. I remember a story of his in which the extraordinarily free and singularly unconventional heroine dies of fever at Rome.

that heroine. She came on board to capture every man on the ship. She succeeded. At first every man thought he was the favoured one. At last he knew he was not.

"You are running after the aristocrat like the rest," I said on the fourth or fifth day

"Indeed I am not; he does not clean his

eeth," she said.
"That is bad," I answered, "for an aristo "He is the commonest looking aristocrat I

"Agreeable and unpretentious though?" I suggested.
"Oh, yes; I suppose his travels in Austra-lia have had an evil influence on his man-"Let us hope so," I said. "I will tell him about his teeth."
"For heaven's sake don't," she answered; then as quickly adding, "You may if you like."

like."

"He does not look the sort of person for a descendant of Scott's hero, the 'On Stanley, on man,'" I said, "but appearances are deceptive often; I disliked him at first; I think I am beginning to like him now."

"I try to like everybody on board ship," said the prima done.

said the prima donna.
"To forget them all on landing?"
"Yes, religiously, torget that they ever ex-

"You are talking of Stanley," said Mr. Panama, joining us, "he seems a nice fellow. I have been asking him who he is. I tell him we Americans don't know about titles and things, nor do they excite our veneration much, but we like to know about them when "And who is he, then?" asked Mademoi-

"And who is he, then?" asked Mademoiselle.

"Youngest son of the late Lord Derby, brother of the present Earl; member of Parliament for a Northern borough in the last Administration, elected in his absence; going out to Ottawa with dispatches from the Princess Louise, and hoping to be ordered home almost immediately on his arrival to escort the Princess from England back to Canada," said Panama, with a mock bow of courtly deference to Mademoiselle.

"Oh, indeed!" said the artiste; "well, he certainly does not look the part."

But when the honourable gentleman came

But when the honourable gentleman came along and stopped to talk, the coquette "went for him," prompted, as she explained after-ward, by his coldness toward her. "You said I came on board intending to have all the men at my feet! It is true; there is safety in numbers, and I could not afford to have the Hon. A. Stanley taking an outside place, though I do not believe he is half the

A clever little girl. The difference be-tween a man's instinct and a woman's is this: a man revises his, a woman acts on

I was supposed to be taking care of a lady on her way from England to Philadelphia. She is a widow, and a very charming widow, too. For her sake and my own I often regretted that I have no capacity for a sea-faring life. Mr. Stanley sat near her at dinner, and was particularly attentive to her. He saw that she had prompt charge of the best dishes. He carried her shawls on deck and wrapped her up in her chair. In the intervals of these her up in her chair. In the intervals of these active courtesies he managed the pools in the smoke-room, playing cards with the men he met there, collected funds for the intant who is generally born on every voyage where emigrants are passengers, and made himself generally useful.

"I think he is really nice," said the widow

during one of my good quarters of an hour.
"So considerate, so gentlemanly. He has been telling me about his love affair."
"Oh, he has a love affair?"

"On his way from Australia, a girl of 16, wery rich,; but he only discovered that she was an heiress after he had proposed and was accepted."
"Indeed."

"Indeed."
"His brother, he fears, will object."
"Lord Derby."
"Yea; he says his lordship is very stiff about it."
"He does know of the affair then?"
"Yes; he saw him the moment he landed, and Lord Derby reserves his consent until he sees the lady. What he fears is that Lillian's father may resent Lord Derby's interference, as he is very proud, although only a self-

made man. He expects a cable about it in New York. And, by the way, I want to ask your "Yes?" "He has in the politest way asked me to accept a present. I told him on so short an acquaintance I did not think I could do so. It is a silver belt, the fellow to one which he gave the Princess Louise. He has it in his

"Oh, yes," I said, "there can be no harm "Oh, yes," I said, "there can be no harm in accepting from an engaged nobleman a gift of that kind. Aristocracy has the privilege of doing generous things."

The widow is an American, and goes into good society in London.

"That is true," she answered, "I shall accept it then." nley was an excellent sailor, I wondered

Stanley was an excellent sailor, I wondered if I had disliked him on that account.

It was my good fortune to have secured that delightful apartment on board the Arizona known as the captain's room. Mr. Stanley came in and out as others did after we were several days at sea. As I said before I had delayed my visit to New York in we were several days at sea. As I said be-fore, I had delayed my visit to New York in view of a summer passage. We struck winter weather of course, I needed nursing and consolation. One afternoon when I was not quite so contemplative as usual, Stanley brought me the manuscript of a lecture which he said he had delivered for the benefit of a convent in Melbourne. He was anxious to have my opinion of it.

"If you inherit any of your grandfather's power it should be very eloquent," I re-"I think it is," he answered. "I have

polished every sentence with the greatest care."
"Do you consider your brother, Col. Stanley, who did such excellent work in the Beaconsfield Administration, a fine speaker?"

"No; he has tact, and is a good business man, but we are not proud of him as an "I suppose you cultivate public speaking?"
"Yes. When I have done roaming about
the world I shall take my seat in the House and settle down to legislative work. I am to be married in January next, and I shall

hope to present my wife to you."
"My wife is 'at home' every Sunday ternoon, and I am sure she will be glad to re-"Thank you very much; we shall cer-

tainly come."

"By the way," I said, "I would like to cable to a London journal, which I am to have the honour of representing for a short time in New York, particulars of your arrival, the changes in Lord Lorne's staff, and the date when the Princess returns to Ot-

" Certainly; it is very kind of you. I wish you would come on to Ottawa; Lorne is going to make a tour of the North-West Provinces; I am sure he would be glad if you would come with us. The moment it is over would come with us. The moment it is over I expect to return as equerry to the Princess. I have written to her soliciting the appointment, that I may see my Australian Princess again, and I am sure she will help me. But when we arrive in New York I shall have despatches and cables from Lorne and the Princess and then I can most you up in all Princess, and then I can post you up in all the details. Will you not come to Ottawa— we start about the 20th?"

"Thank you, I cannot, and I would hardly venture upon such a journey anyhow without an invitation from Lord Lorne." "That is easily arranged," he said, "Lorne will be delighted, and I am sure I shall."

Then we had quite an interesting conversa-tion about the inner life of royalty. He told me many notable particulars about the Eng-lish court, and of life under the late dynasty of France. He spoke French fluently; he was well informed on foreign politics; he re-lated several anecdotes of Lord Dufferin, ex-plained the working of the vice-royalty of Canada, and, in spite of a few singular dis-

crepancies in his current history, he made a favourable impression upon me, and I counted him in as one of my board-ship friends. From that day he practically took possession of my room, in the same way that he seized upon the captain's chair whenever the commander the captain's chair whenever the commander did not appear at the table.

"It is like his infernal impudence," the captain had quietly said to the purser; but this remark only became generally known at a later period of the voyage.

"There are some good fellows who would like to be introduced to you," said Stanley the next day, "one of them, Mr. M., was to have had this room, but you got it over his

"Bring them in," I said.
"We are tired of a certain group of cads in the smoke-room; would it not amuse you and shake you up a little if we played a game of cards here, a little whist or loo?"

shake you up a little if we played a game of cards here, a little whist or loo?"

"Yes; I should like it," I said.

Mr. M., a merchant of position in New York, Mr. Panama, Stanley, and myself played several games at whist. Later this was changed to loo. Stanley played quite an aristocratic game, bold, plucky, almost reckless, the game of a man who is indifferent alike to gain or loss. During the day Mr. I., a diamond merchant from London, was permitted to join us. At night Mr. Panama was "cleaned out," but he only came on board with some \$100. My own funds were considerably shaken. Time passed, however, pleasantly, and during the intervals of play we talked art, society, Lesseps, New York—Stanley in a quiet, modest way enlightening us in regard to royal habits and manners. I think some of us rather liked him to win our money in a small way, he was so princely in his treatment of coin, offering to lend any man who ran short whatever he might require.

"What a good lad that son of Mr. C.'s is," he had said to me during the day. "I am going to have him come to Ottawa. I would like to introduce him to you."

From the son I was introduced to the father, a scholarly, cultivated gentleman. Stanley had won his heart by talking Franch.

father, a scholarly, cultivated gentleman. Stanley had won his heart by talking French Stanley had won his heart by talking French literature to him. Mr. C.'s origin is French, and he carried in his manner and conversation the polish and esprit of his nationality. He invited Stanley to visit him in New York. Mr. M. engaged to put him up at a leading club and entertain him at his country house. Mr. Panama asked him to call on him in Boston. Dr. W., from Springfield, Mass., intimated that he would like to show him some attention. I was not behind the rest in some attention. I was not behind the rest in my offers of such hospitality as I might command on landing. A good time was evidently in store for the English brother of a famous lord, the grandson of "the Rupert of Debate."

The next day Mr. I., the London diamond merchant who had were a few pounds. mond merchant, who had won a few pounds, thought our play too high, and retired, but Mr. B., a young American from the west, begged through Mr. Panama to be permitted to join us. He wanted to learn the game of

loo. We received him. Stanley won from him some \$100, and he "screamed" a little. which amused us somewhat, since he had been "blowing" in the smoke-room of his wealth, his steam yacht, his special railway train that would be waiting at New York to carry him west. The young fellow lost again next day, "took back" his yacht and railway train, and was voted a pleasant, agreeable fel-low. Mr. Panama, who had retired from loo, presided over the fortunes of the western presided over the fortunes of the western speculator, but without much success. It almost cured my sea-sickness suddenly to discover that I had lost nearly every cent I had on board, but retrieving this with a gain of nearly \$100, I had a relapse. Our scruples about playing cardson Sunday were overcome by Stanley saying: "The Queen always plays after dinner on Sundays, the Lornes do; indeed, it has become a general thing at the Court of St. James." After that how could we resist the honourable gentleman's suggestion of a quiet game?

we resist the honourable gentleman's suggestion of a quiet game?

At intervals the prima donna looked in. She flitted about the ship with a coquettish smile for everybody. Our pretty widow likewise indulged us with her society. We were a happy party; the envy of the ship. It was rumoured that Stanley had won a lot of money. He had in reality netted about \$500. On the last day, out he proposed the captain's health. Mr. Panama proposed the captain's health. Mr. Panama proposed the line, coupling the toast with the name of the owner. It had been arranged, "in fun," that I should speak for the owner. With mock seriousness I declared myself owner of the ship, referred to my efforts to make everybody happy, explained that my retirement during the voyrge was not the ent during the voyrge w pride of proprietorship, and then droppin badinage said all I thought and felt abou the high character and generous manliness Mr. Guion. The purser responded for the absent captain, and then Mr. C., in terms of genuine eloquence, gave the toast of England and America. The saloon was delighted. It was calm weather. We were a united and genial community. The prima donna sang several charming ballads, among them "Strangers yet." Cards were tabooed in favour of pleasant chats and promenades on deck. Stanley was at the height of his popularity.

larity.
"Mrs. N.," he said to me, referring to the widow, "fears that her brother may not be at New York to meet her. She has five or six heavy trunks, she tells me, I have told the purser they are to go with mine. I never have any difficulty. If you like, we will put all our luggage together. Where do you

stay?"
"At the Gilsey house. And you?"
"At the Buckingham. Shall I tell the pur ser to have our luggage go to the Customs to-gether—my official position will cover the situation?"

"It is not worth while, so far as I am con-cerned," I said.
"No, of course, your name is good enough to save you any annoyance."
"My name is not worth a cent at the Customs," I said, "but I never carry contraband

goods."

"Is it not kind of Mr. Stanley," said the widow, as I conducted her from deck to the salcon a little later in the evening; "he is going to pass my trunks with his own."

"Yes, he is quite a generous fellow."

"Indeed he is," she said, "but I have always found the English nobility liberal."

"And me too!" I should have replied had I seen the New York papers about that time, but Puck had not drawn his two tombstones then to my knowledge, and I merely said "Yes, that is true."

"If my brother is not at the dock, Mr. Stanley offers to see me safely to Philadel-

Stanley offers to see me safely to Philadel-phia, but of course I declined to trouble him to that extent."

"Oh, by the way, said Stanley, coming up the moment, "if Mrs. N.'s brother does at the mos at the moment, "It Mrs. N. s prother does not meet her I propose we escort her to Phila-delphia; it is only a short journey." "You are very kind," I said, "but I think Madame can take care of herself." "Well, command me as you please."
"Has he given you the belt?" Tasked as

left her.
"No, it is in the hold. Do you really think I ought to receive it ?" "Oh, yes, Princes may give, to us humbler folk it is an honour to receive. VI.

The last night of our voyage came with a calm sea and gentle breezes. Those who had suffered began to forget their pangs, and only to remember the pleasures of the trip. We had passed the Algeria, which started two days before us. Everybody was praising the Arizona, which was making her usual good time, and some of us regretted that the journey was coming to an end. The prima donnary was coming to an end. ney was coming to an end. The prima donna sung her parting songs. Our western friend had given Mr. Stanley his last I.O.U. Mr. Panama was sentimental, and solicitous as to the fate of his bric-à-brac from Paris. Mr. C. told us his experiences of a collision with an iceberg, and his unbounded faith in the fastest iceberg, and his unbounded faith in the fastest steamer affoat. Dr. W. wondered what Springfield would look like after his absence therefrom for 12 years. Madame, the engaging widow, told us exactly what her London friends would be doing. She had kept London time, so that she might always be able to estimate their goings and comings. Mr. M., the genial New York merchant, smoked his cigar, and talked of the dinner he proposed to give Stanley and a few others in the Empire city. And somehow, we all grew confidential.

gossip that Dr. W. Informed me that he had just had an altercation in the smoke-room with a disagreeable fellow, who had dared to suggest that Mr.Stanley was not Lord Derby's

"What did he say?" I asked.
"That he is a tenant on Lord Derby's estate, and that Lord Derby has only one brother and Stanley is not he."
"What did you do?"
"Offered to bet him £10 that he is, and told him he ought to be selected of himself for

"Offered to bet him £10 that he is, and told him he ought to be ashamed of himself for saying such things. The purser heard something of it, and I consulted him about mentioning the matter to Stanley. We came to the conclusion that we should not hurt his feelings by referring to it, more particularly as the purper believed that Stanley does not claim to be a Derby, but brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley."

"Pardon me," I said, "I don't think the subject is one to be autesaide in that way."

As I said so (we were talking in my room) in walked Mr. Stanley, Mr. M., and the two ladies who had done so much to relieve the monotony of the voyage.

I begged them to excuse me for a little while. I went on deck. The first breath of

suspicion had, in my estimation, toppled over the Stanley idol. A hundred circumstances,

the Stanley idol. A hundred circumstances, trivial in themselves, rose up in evidence against the nobie patron of the Guion line. He was entered ostentatiously on the passenger list as "the Hon. A. Stanley and servant." He had no servant. "The poor fellow was taken ill and I had to leave him behind," he had said in a conversation with the widow and others. "He nearly lost the box of books I am taking from the Princess to Lord Lorne. Happily I rescued them. He lost me a magnificent bundle of sticks at Brindisi. But he is an old servant—been in the family as long as I can remember." On the family as long as I can remember." On another occasion he had said he wished his agents had entered him as plain Mr. Stanley, it was so much pleasanter not to be bothered about your family and all that. He remembered travelling once with Lord de Grey; his lordship being unknown to the passengers except as Mr. Grey. The jolly time was suddenly put an end to by Mr. Grey's servant suddenly forgetting himself and saying "Yes, my lord," in the saloon. It occurred to me as I looked out to sea with a clearer intellect than I had been blessed with for some days that Stanley had spoken of being present at some society events which mus taken place while he was in Australia, and that some of his personal reminiscences of theatrical artists were more than curious, though he had fixed me in his familiarity with George Grossmith and Corney Grain. "We had them up at the barracks, some time ago, before I went to Melbourne, and young Gro

before I went to Melbourne, and young Grossmith antics after dinner were excruciatingly funny. He made a mock oration, and then pretended to climb up the wall like a fly."

A happy thought occurred to me. I went to the purser, most kind and polite of steamship officials.

"Have you a copy of the 'Peerage' on board?"

"Can I see it?" He sent for it. The steward could not find it.
"Has anybody had it lately?"

"Yes, Mr. Stanley had it several days since." "Then he is an impostor, depend upon it,"
I said, and I compared notes with the pur-

many brothers Lord Derby had; but the purser agreed with me in thinking he had only one. Indeed, the purser said he had never heard Stanley say he was Lord Derby's brother, and he concluded that he was Lord

Stanley of Alderley's brother.

I went to the captain. The result of our council of war was to send the steward to Stanley's room to search for the "Peerage." He brought it.

"Where did you find it?" "Under Mr. Stanley's pillow."
"An impostor, clearly!" was our verdict.
What should he want with the 'Peerage?'

The captain said it did not matter to him who the fellow was so long as he behaved himself as a gentleman; but he had thought all along that Stanley was not exactly a noble ype of the English as VII. The "Peerage" in my hand, I entered the room where Mr. Stanley and the ladies and gentlemen were chatting over the events of the voyage, and regretting that the morrow

I laid the book on the table. Stanley eyed curiously.
'Ladies," I said, "I have a few words to say to Mr. Stanley which he may not like you to hear." They gathered their skirts about them in alarm, and I said, as they left, that we would

join them in the saloon.
"Mr. Stanley," I said, "half an hour ago it came to my ears that a passenger on this ship says you are not the gentleman you profess to be; that, in fact, you are an mpostor." .
Mr. M. and Dr. W. were far more con-

cerned at this announcement than Stanley appeared to be. He received it with a dogged sage, "Quite right." ence.
"If you can justify yourself, I am sure you will forgive me for giving you the oppor-tunity to do so; if you cannot, I and these gentlemen will certainly not forgive you."

He made no answer. He was lolling upon a couch. He looked at me in a dazed kind of

"You told me you are the brother of Lord Derby. Either you or this "Peerage' says that which is not true. The late Lord Derby

nad only two sons."
"I beg your pardon," said Stanley; "if you will turn to the book you will find he had four." He said this hurriedly. His manner re-

He said this nurrieary. His manner reminded me of a drowning man catching at straws. Of course I ought to have known how many sons Lord Derby had, and my condition at sea borders sufficiently upon imbecility to obliterate from my memory persons and pedigrees far more important to me than those of the noble Earls of Derby, but I did not know, however, that the late Earl had four sons, and was staggered, but only for a moment. I turned to the pages devoted to the present Earl, to find that he had only one brother living, and the Hon. A. Stanley had not claimed to be Col. Stanley, but his young-

"What are you going to do about it?"
"I do not feel called upon to offer explanations to cads in the smoke-room. What should vou do? "I think if I had such provocation as yo have, supposing you are an honest man, I should throw that tenant of your brother's into the sea." "I do not wish to create a disturbance on "I do not wish to create a useful supposed, nor will I. You, sir, and you, gentlemen, are entitled to an explanation

give it you, and it is as simple as I feel sure

will prove satisfactory. VIII. This was his explanation :-This was his explanation:—
"I owe you an apology. I make it humbly. I feel greatly humiliated, and I fully deserve your condemnation. Finding that several of the passengers had of their own accord spoken of me as Lord Derby's brother, and one of them speaking to me in terms of great eulogium of my brother, I allowed them to continue in their error. It was vanity on my part, a false pride which I am punished for. I am the brother of Lord Stanley of Alderley."

"But you allowed me when no one was by to speak of your family, and you talked of your grandfather, the late Earl. Do you explain that in the same way?"

"Yes; I meant to have explained the whole thing before we parted."
"I do not believe you," I said.
Stanley was more fortunate with Mr. C.,
who was quite ready to accept his explana-

With the assistance of the purser I ashore the next morning by one of the boats that boarded us a telegram to the Marquis of that boarded us a telegram to the Marquis of Lorne, explaining the situation, and asking if Mr. Stanley's pretensions were bona fide.

The hero of the ship did not appear at breakfast. On landing I took care that Mr. N.'s trunks were not passed with his. He came to me on the wharf and asked if I would

gossip that Dr. W. informed me that he had go to the office of Messrs. Inman, where he just had an altercation in the smoke-room could be identified. could be identified.

"No, sir; I will not walk a yard with you, and I beg you will not speak to me."

Nevertheless, while I was talking to Mr. Panama he came to me again, and in his hand were two proposed telegraphic messages. He addressed himself to Mr. Panama and myself

"As I have already told you," he said, "I am known in New York and also at the office of Messrs. Inman, where I have just written these despatches."

He handed to me two messages addressed to Lord Lorne at Ottawa. One was to be

to Lord Lorne at Ottawa. One was to be from me, the other from himself. The first one requested his lordship to inform me whether or not the Hon. A. Stanley was on his staff, and whether Lord Lorne did not know of his continuous of his continuous the control of his control of know of his coming out with despatches from the Princess. The other was a proposed cable from himself, requesting his lordship to answer me at once.
"That seems fair enough," said Mr.

"You have been much too hard on me," said Stanley, "but within two hours I shall justify my position."

One or two bystanders looked as though they believed him. Mr. C. did, and was in clined to think me harsh and unsympathetic There was a smile almost of satisfaction or Stanley's face, and with all my heart I hope his explanation was true. An anxious expression succeeded the smile when I said:— "I have sent a telegram to Lord Lorne

some hours ago."
"Indeed!" "Indeed!"

"If these you now propose to us are devices to gain time, I am ahead of you. If the reply is unsatisfactory I will cable you to London as an impostor, and I will proclaim you also in the New York Times. If your explanation turns out to be correct, I will apologise, and you may accept the hospitalities which have been so lavishly offered to you."

you."
He turned away, and the last I saw of him was in the character of a busy man expediting the passage of his baggage through the Customs ordeal.

The end. My telegram to Ottawa was, as nearly as I remember, as follows:— " New York, June 6.

"To Marquis Lorne, Ottawa:
"The Hon. Algernon Stanley, on board
Arizona, from Liverpool, representing himyour staff; also bringing dispatches from the Princess. Please say if his representations true, his bona fides being doubted. He has received much courteous attention in received much courteous attention in con-sideration of his alleged official and family associations. In the afternoon of the same day I received

In the afternoon the the following dispatch:
"QUEBEC, June 6.
"QUEBEC, June 6. "Your message has been repeated to Lord Lorne at Sorel, who will probably answer it to-morrow morning. CITADEL, Quebec." On the same day I received the following On the same : letter and inclosure : "BUCKINGHAM HOTEL.

"Mr. Stanley incloses telegram he has just received from the Duke of Athole, and which he imagines will allay Mr. H.'s doubts.
"June 6." INCLOSURE.

'To the Hon. A. Stanley, Buckingham Hotel "Lorne delighted you should accompany Princess. No need to go to Ottawa. Return home at once. He has telegraphed, and you will be gazetted to-morrow. Wish you best luck. Am off to the West. " ATTWELL." The only evidence of the genuineness of

this telegram was the fact that the Duke of Athole was at the time in the United States. Athole was at the time in the United States. He was mentioned in the morning papers as visiting Niagara. On the other hand, the origin of the message was No. 599 Broadway, and, whether by design or mistake in transmission, it was signed "Attwell." It only convinced me the more that another pretender to English rank and distinction had arrived in New York. One of the evening papers chronicled his presence in the Empire City as among the Arizona's distinguished passengers.

passengers.

Two days after the Arizona came in I received the following despatch:

"Queency June 8. "QUEBEC, June 8.
"I wired yesterday from Sorel that I know
no such person as the Honourable Stanley.
"Marquis LORNE."
Thereupon I wrote to his Lordship, briefly narrating what had occurred, telling him I had cabled to the Standard, London, and would announce Stanley's imposition in the New York Times, and hoping his Lordship would think in doing so that I had done what was right. The reply is as follows:

"QUEBEC, June 13. "Quite right. "LORNE."
The editor of the Times returned my brief warning to New York" with a request that would narrate the circumstances at length.
I hope the reader may find this "plain, unvarnished" contribution to the many illustrations of the proverb that "truth is stranger than fiction" sufficiently interesting to en-dorse the editorial judgment, in the words of Lord Lorne's characteristic and laconic mes-

J. H. AN UNWITTING BIGAMIST.

ttempted Suicide by a Desperate Woman CLEVELAND, June 18 .- This morning a CLEVELAND, June 18.—This morning a woman jumped into the river here, but was rescued and resuscitated. Five years ago she married Dyer, a sailor, who shipped on the schooner Harvest Home which was lost on the lake. Not hearing from Dyer for two years she supposed him to be drowned, and she married a sailor now absent on the lake. she married a sailor now absent on the lake. Two weeks ago Dyer appeared and upbraided the woman for being unfaithful, and compelled her to live with him. She tried to explain her relations with Andrews, her second husband, but her courage failed her, and she became distracted. Dyer shipped his household goods to Chicago, ordering her to follow, which she refused to do. For three nights she slept none, trying to think of a way out of her perulexity, and finally resolved on of her perplexity, and finally resol

THE PACIFIC RAILWAY.

The Syndicate Working Energetically in the North-West.

From the Saskatchevan Herald.

The syndicate is pushing things forward with a vigour that favours the belief that the promise to have the railway at the foot of the Rocky Mountains in these property.

promise to have the railway at the foot of the Rocky Mountains in three years will be kept. While successive Governments have been trying for years to find a practical route, the syndicate in a few months has found one that is claimed to be shorter by a hundred and fifty miles than any of those run by the Government. The projected route for the second hundred miles west of Winnipeg has been abandoned, and a new line laid out. The reilway will cross the Asout. The railway will cross the Assimiboine at the Rapids, and run to the south of Ellice and Qu'Appelle, and by so doing will avoid the crossing of the Little Saskatchewan and a number of other wide valleys. The Chief Engineer has already projected the line as far as Oak Lake, and has instructed the constructing engineer to projected the line as far as Oak Lake, and has instructed the constructing engineer to survey and locate the line to a designated point between the Lake and Ellice. The ex-act course of the line from that point west-ward has not been fixed, and at the time of writing nothing is known more definite writing nothing is know more dennite than the announcement made some time ago that it would strike from a point south of Qu'Appelle to the valley of the main Saskatchewan, passing at or near the Elbow of the South Branch. The whole line will be gone over this year by parties working from both ends, after which there will be been presented in the parties of the strike than there would be a proportion to the strike t less uncertainty than there now is as to its course. The numerous changes of route that have from time to time been made have blasted many a nice scheme on the part of speculators who thought they had the inside track, and relegated to their original solitude many ambitious hamlets that aspired to become powerful centres of trade. It is a faction to know that the road is being b if it avoids existing settlements it will in create others. The territories are broad rich enough to give room for many such

The Weekly Mail

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TORONTO, THURSDAY, JUNE 23, 1881.

VICTORIES IN NOVA SCOTIA.

THE general election itself was not a more decisive test of public feeling than the test applied on Saturday in Nova Scotia. Nor was the result of the general elections more to be rejoiced in than the result of the elections in Pictou and Colchester. The whole Dominion has taken an unusual interest in them, and curiosity as to the result has been very keen. There was ne part of the Dominion in which the people of the west had been asked by the Opposition to behold the weakness of the National Policy, the unpopularity of the Government, the worship of Mr. Blake, and the glorious "reaction," with greater confidence, than in Nova Scotia. The St. John Telegraph, the only Grit paper of any consequence in the eastern provinces, and the Toronto Globe, have vied with each other in attempts to prove to the people of the west that all that was wanted was an opporthat all that was wanted was an oppor-tunity to "inflict a lesson" on the Gov-trument, and to brand the "syndicate swindle" and the "tariff fraud" is the deeply-burnt brand of popu-ato and indignation. It was true the case of the Cape Breton elec-siesson of caution was offered to the mon, but they refused to learn it. have never ceased to protest that all wanted was an opportunity. When opportunity came it brought with it, triumph, but disaster. We do not gerate the result in Pictou and Colchester, the particulars of which are given elsewhere, when we say that they will affect the aspect of politics all over the Dominion. The Opposition has exerted itself to the utmost, it will be said, in the very part of the country where the Opposition boasted of being the strongest; and the result has been an overwhelming victory for the Government of Sir JOHN MACDONALD and the National Policy. To the Chieftain over the ocean

TWO STATESMEN.

claimed perfect fealty; it is the voice of the people of Canada.

news will come, has come, as a joy-signal from his countrymen that he

may prolong his recreation and his conval-escence in perfect quietude of mind. The people are with the chief who has always been with the people. It is not the voice of Pictou and Colchester that has pro-

Auddius.-" Do they still fly to the Roman ?" nt.-" I do not know what witchcraft's Your soldiers use him as the grace 'fore meat, Their talk at table and their thanks at end; And you are darkened in this astion, sir, Even by your own."

THE Opposition leader did not, as was reported, go down to Nova Scotia. With a fine sense of the fitness of things, and a perfect prudence, the hon gentleman renained at home. He that fights and runs away, will live, we are told, to fight another day; and it is obvious that an honourable gentleman who does not fight at all may expect to be safe for a considerable period from the risks of combat, and the smell of that "villainous compound" which an equally courageous nobleman in SHAKESPRARE'S time so properly objected to. Sir CHARLES TUPPER was not so prudent. Returning with his health somewhat re-established, he could not resist the sound of the political conflict, and flung himself, like a man, into the fight for his ntry, his principles, his chieftain, and party. But while Sir Charles Tupper "futtering the Volscians" in Pictou and Colchester, flinging out challenges to the "Liberal" Opposition, and battering down the walls of the Grit strongholds in two counties, Mr. BLAKE was at home. Mr. BLAKE loves to be at home when Si CHARLES TUPPER is on the warpath. He words crossing blades with him in the deate campaign. And knowing that CHARLES was "stumping" in Col-ter and in Pictou, Mr. BLAKE did not to risk the discomfort of the journey. We are teld that the Opposition in Nova at they wish he would stop at home alto-We do not wonder at this. The done their best to make an Oppos they had sworn by Mr. BLAKE'S ; they had declared for him as their

ader; and he did not fling a word to hem, did not send a despatch, or write a ster, or stir a foot. Their political god as like the gods of the heathen—with

fe, nor power, nor sense to hear hem. We can well understand

und they be always rushing into lefeat? Why always coming down lely—as they do—for disaster? These thoughts will rise—they cannot be repelled. And when Mr. BLAKE goes on his leisurely tour, when there are no battles to be fought, and he can have it all to If without danger, his party will the his selfish and somewhat cowardly with the self-sacrifice, the pluck, and the brilliant campaigns of Sir Charles Tupper, and will wish that Mr. Blake had come earlier, or had not come at all.

THE GIROWARD CASE

THE Globe's charges against the Govern ment and against Mr. GIROUARD, M.P., can only be maintained on the grounds-1st. That Mr. GIROUARD has fabricated claim, and sustained it by false testi-

mony; 2nd. That DOMINIQUE ST. LEGER is also perjurer when he says that STEVENSON told him GIROUARD would be paid for his

3rd. That Mr. FRANK SHANLY is an unjust and corrupt judge; and 4th. That Sir John MacDonald would maintain personally and strongly in the

House of Commons the justice of a money claim which he knew to be false and If our contemporary can get the people

to believe these things, it will have some chance of making its point. In the meantime it is obvious that garbling and misrepresenting the evi-dence will not suffice for proof of its position. The evidence of DOMINIQUE St. LEGRE is now criticised with great incredulity. The force of it may be judged from the fact that our contemporary shirked and concealed it till it was thrus on its notice. Then it misrepresents and tortures it, and puts it aside as "too

We have not spoken of "garbling" without having the proofs, and we will give them, as follows:

(a) Our contemporary quotes GIROUARD as apparently begging for a certificate from STEVENSON as a matter of friendship, and in its quotation it dishonestly conceals the following words of the letter, which follow immediately after the portion it garbles to quote: "I often spoke to you about it, and if you recol-

ct, you said I would be paid for them. This shows the real meaning of Mr. GIROUARD'S request for a certificate. He what was promised, and what he had a right to, and he was asking it in friendly language. Our contemporary publishes all that looks like a supplicabut conceals the assertion of right.

That is gross garbling.

(b.) Mr. SHANLY having pointed out that Mr. GIROUARD had the sleepers at Bathurst, where STEVENSON says they were alone wanted, and that he had therefore no reason for taking them across the bay except some official order, the Globe contends there is no evidence that they were at Bathurst. Even if they were not at Bathurst Mr. GIROUARD would still have a good claim in consequence of the departure from the original contract; but here is evidence to show that they were. In the first place, Mr. GIROUARD speaks of them in his account as being lost "in "taking them from Bathurst to Little In the second place, Mr. Anglin in his letter in favour of Mr. GIROUARD SAYS:

"He also alleges that after he had made discover of a quantity of also see at Bathers within the terms of his contract, the was directed to take these along the coast to a point some miles distant, and for the quantity los in consequence of a storm which occurred while he was so moving them he claims to be

In the third place DOMINIQUE St. LEGER

swears as follows: "4. That I then told the said Girouard it would be very dangerous and very expensive to take the said sleepers from Bathurst to Petit Rocher, as the said rafts would have to be built up in rafts purposely so as to be able to withstand the rough sea, in taking them out in the open bay, in order to take them to Petit Rocher, a distance of about fifteen miles. "5. That the said Girouard then, in reply, told me that the said Wm. H. Stevenson had promised him that whatever expenses or losses he, the said Girouard, would sustain in so tak ing the said sleepers from Bathurst to Petit Rocker, the Dominion Government would make it good to him, the said Girouard."

This is cumulative evidence of the strong-et character; but our contemporary con-ceals every word of it. This we call dis-honest garbling of the worst kind.

Our contemporary will have to change its tactics, or it will convince the whole country of what at least half the country

is now convinced, that it is not only dis-honest but stupid and impotent too. There is not even cleverness in the tricks it plays with the evidence it conceals, and the partial quotations it puts before its readers.

REFORMERS WITH SOMETHING

TO REFORM. WHEN Mr. BLAKE made his celebrated Aurora speech he was openly at war with his chiefs, nominal and actual. No party has ever been so strangely conducted during the last fifteen or twenty years as that which, by a strange perversion, claims the title of Reform. The present leader of this singular combination found fault with his friends, if so they may be termed, because they had nothing to reform. He, at the moment, had a full sheaf of projects for mixing and muddling our constiutional system. He favoured Imperial federation, and was exceedingly vigorous in his demands for compulsory voting and the representation of minorities. When he propounded these measures he was on as safe ground as a visionary theorist, trained at the equity bar, could fairly be expected to stand. In an evil moment, ne was called to the chieftainship, and prought face to face with practical issues, like the National Policy and Pacific railway construction. Everybody could see at once that when thus tried in the balances, he was found wanting. His facts, merely the invention of Sir RICHARD Cartwright and the Globe, would not hold water, and the parrot-like lessons he

repeated had all been heard before. Now was the golden opportunity for impressing upon his party and the electorate the grand schemes of reform over which his gloomily moody and dreamy spirit had been so long brooding. But it was too late for any master-stroke of the sort. So soon as there seemed a prospect of ousting Mr. MACKENZIE, the hon. gentleman suddenly planted himself on terra firma. All his theories of reform vanished, and he made haste to explain that they were sub-jective or esoteric in character. When he railed against Reformers having nothing to reform, his utterances should have been taken in a Pickwickian sense. Mr. BLAKE osition is one of annoyance approaching ast. Why should they be always ting for a "party" which has no chief

ver, to do him justice, des ways in the mist, and he could not to if fairly cornered, formulate in plain practical English a single one of the socalled reforms he mouthed about at Aurora, and feebly dragged in at Mont-real to tickle the ears of the democrats of real to tickle the ears of the democrats of the parti National. Not one tangible or comprehensible definition has this airy philosopher ever submitted to the pupils who wander spell-bound and dazed under the foliage of his fantastic academs. Sir WILLIAM HARCOURT, in referring to one of these crotchets, the representation of minorities, said that "he "had no liking for schemes which "would turn the election of members into "a Chinese puzzle or double acrostic" "a Chinese puzzle or double acrostic."
But as propounded by Mr. Hars, however much it may bewilder the unsophisticated elector, the riddle is there before Mr. BLAKE, however, has neve stated the enigma; but contented himself with uttering oracular sounds of mystical import, apparently to acquire a sphinx-lik

reputation for profundity.

Now that the Reform party is patching up the joints of its rusty armour, most people would like to know distinctly what it is going to contend for. Is it the Imperial Federation? Are we to have a Senate, or do without one In the approaching Reform millennium what is to be reformed, and in what approximate direction? Is Mr. BLAKE really the leader, or is it the managing director of the Globe? "If the trumpet "give forth an uncertain sound, who shall prepare himself to the battle?"

A SUGAR QUESTION.

WHEN Hon. A. G. Jones was in public ife there was no man whose statements on any public question required to be taken with so much caution. He has apparently not been cured of this very bad habit by the enforced retirement of the last few years. In a report of one of his recent Opposition speeches we find the following:

"Referring to sugar, he said he took more credit to himself on that question than on any other he had been called upon to deal with since his entrance into public life. ariff was of course ruinous to him as a West India merchant, but the people got cheaper sugar in consequence of it, and it was the people's interests and not his own he was sent

The coolness of such a statement is very remarkable. If the old tariff was "ruinous "to him as a West India merchant," i is at least certain that in 1876 he did his best to have the old tariff changed. If the people got "cheaper sugar" under the old tariff, certainly Mr. Jones made a decided effort to take away that privilege from the people. Yet for this confessed selfishnes he claims credit. But in 1876 he said was the maintenance of the old tariff which made sugar dear; and he advocated change—the very change now adopted—in order that sugar might be good as well as cheap. This western part of the Dominion can produce no such cheek in politics Mr. Jones'. He also says :

"Sugar had been raised from } cent cent per pound by the present tariff, and the West India merchants of Halifax and sugar refiners of Montreal, Moncton, and Halifax not the benefit of this tax.' Now in 1876 he did not limit the benefit

to the merchants and refiners; he was much more generous. He said:

"The hon. gentleman had said that but "three hundred persons were interested in "the sugar trade, but if the number of

vessels engaged in this large commerce with the West Indies, and the men indirectly connected with the business were taken into account, we would find the number smell into thousands?

on with the chorus of his party, that only the merchants and the refiners be by the change. Mr. Jones himself is a merchant and a refiner. He pockets the profits of the tariff; tells the people he is obbing them; and asks them for their votes.

THE MOWAT GOVERNMENT AND

THE DOMINION. WE should be sorry to make the Province of Ontario responsible for the vagaries of Mr. Mowar and his ship of very unwise colleagues, or for the utterances of their organ, which sometimes gives them paragraph. And therefore we must at once repudiate, on behalf of the province, the assertions contained in the following

nuotation: "Amongst the indictments brought against the Mowat Government by the Port Hope Conservative journal are two which merit a moment's notice. One is that the Government here is hostile to that at Ottawa, which s true in so far as the Ottawa Government has taken up a position hostile to Ontario interests. The other is that the Mowat Government is panse of territory awarded to her by the boundary arbitration. In various ways, but noticeably in its dealings with the boundary award and its disallowance of a measure ab solutely necessary to protect our most important source of territorial revenue, the Government of Sir John Macdonald has persistently insulted and sought to injure Ontario,"

The two statements that we have indicated are, in the first place, foolish. Sir JOHN MACDONALD has always been allowed the merit of cleverness at least; and it would not be at all clever to take a hostile position towards Ontario, or to try to injure her interests. Therefore the most credulous reader of the organ will at once see that such statements require to be taken with a large degree of caution. But they are not only feelish charges, but false charges

as well.

The truth is, "Ontario interests were never so prosperous as since the present Government came into power; and every "interest" in the province has had its fair share of the protective and foster-ing policy of the Administration. It is the Local Government which has occupied the hostile position fowards Ontario inter-ests. The Local Government has opposed with all its might the present presperous active helper of men who would have made Ontario a slaughter market for the United States. It has spent Ontario money in discreditable junketings at public expense. It has degraded, acc ing to the principles of its former leader and its present Idol, the position of a member of the Legislature, and violated one of its Idol's resolutions by appointing members of the Legislature to offices in their own counties. It has attempted to make a representative Government an autocracy of mediocrity, and to draw into its own clumsy and incapable hands all the power of the province. The people of the feeling in Nova Scotia amongst the calling in Nova Scotia amongst the plainly told those who were gaping for a political afflatus that he had himself in the power of the province. The people of Ontario do not care to have it plainly intimated that they are the bondmen of nothing to reform in practice, although he knew of numberless things he could talk about reforming—in theory. The actual leader of a party stands in a very diffeomorphic forms.

large claim. It appointed ridicu feeble instruments to assert it. It acc a partial award which was absurd on the face of it. It refused a reference to the Privy Council when Sir John MacDonald offered it in the interests of Ontario. And it has been attempting ever since to cover its own folly and impolicy by abuse of the Dominion Government. The people of East Durham will be blinder than we think they are if they allow themselves to be deluded by a statement in the Globe which carries its own want of truth on the face of it. And the people of Untario in general will, we are convinced, at the in general will, we are convinced, at the proper season express their weariness of this local comedy of government, this administrative High-Life below Stairs, to which for years they have been treated which they condoned in the hope of improvement, but which has been getting rapidly more offensive and unpopular.

IMPENDING LUCAL ELECTIONS. Ir is evident that the Local Government

is about to make a tremendous effort to save North Waterloe, and to avoid the condemnation which is its due for the viola tion of the principles upon which it obtained office. In view of its betrayal of the Liberal party and its snub to Mr. BLAKE, one would almost have expected an apology from it. But it seems that it has determined to brazen the thing out, and Mr. HARDY, who has a larger share of assurance than any other member of the Cabinet, has been despatched to the scene of the contest to make some sort of an explanation. Mr. HARDY appeared at the somination on Monday, and the report which his friends furnish of his speech says that " he dealt with the cry that has been raised against the Government of appointing Mr. Paxron and Mr. SPRINGER to shrievalties," and that what he said was "a complete "vindication of the Government's
course on that point." Enquiring
readers are not informed upon what grounds Mr. HARDY yindicated the course of the Government, but are left to admire without reason the feat of the great man who has accomplished that which no news-paper of his party has yet even attempted. The reports of the speeches of those who followed him, however, furnish a key to the line of argument the Provincial Secre-tary took. He seems to have said to quoque to all the charges brought against the Government, and particularly to that which is founded upon the breach of the principles which Mr. BLAKE made for the Liberal party. Now, there are times when Government charged with a particular offence can reply to its opponents effec-tively, "You did the same thing yourselves"; but there are also occasi when such an excuse does not hold good. f, for instance, Mr. SANDFIELD MACDON-ALD had been in the habit of appointing members of the Legislature to offices in their own constituencies, and Mr. BLAKE had never complained of Mr. MacDONALD'S conduct in that respect, the Government of o-day would be quite right in saying to the Conservatives who object to the appointment of Messrs Paxton and Springer you did the same thing yourselves." But Mr. Blake did complain of Mr. Sandfield Macdonald's course, and through his speeches and his resolution, promised that speeches and his resolution, promised that the Liberals, if entrusted with the administration of affairs, would not be guilty of such, as he sailed it, "espectionable," and as the Globe termed it, "reprehensi"ble and corrupting," conduct. In view of this it is not competent for Mr. HARDY o excuse himself now with "Oh, you did it yourself." because the question to be decided is not what Mr. SANDVIELD MAC-DONALD did, but what Mr. BLAKE promised

that the Reformers would do In North Waterloo, Mr. Mowar's conduct in kicking overhoard one of the most important planks in Mr. Blake's platform brought home to the electors by Mr. ham this point does not so strengly pre-sent itself, but the people of that constituency are nevertheless called upon to sit in judgment on the dealings of the Govern-ment in that as well as in other matters. The other charges against the dovernment are numerous. Who has not read of its holiday trip at the expense of the public? Perhaps Mr. HARDY has in his possession some of the corkscrews which the Government bought when fitting out the Thunder Bay expedition. If he has he should produce them. It might be an assistance to the Ministry if the province was informed that some of the plunder had been restored. The whiskey, the ale, the champagne, the claret, the apol-linaris water, and the hundreds and hundreds of cigars-we cannot expect that they will be returned; but surely corkscrews and bath towels and fishing tackle are unconsumed. Mr. HARDY can perhaps say where they are. The subject of wasteful expenditure is, however, not the only one with which the electors have to deal. It is their duty to condemn a lovernment which secured the passage egislation in favour of a friend, and anticipation of a judgment expected from court of law. It is their duty also to consider the question, now growing rapidly in importance, of the extent to which the Provincial Government should interfere in municipal matters. An alleged interfer ence by the Dominion Government in provincial affairs produces a loud outer rom the Reformers; but the Mowar Government, in its hunger for patronag leems it its right to manipulate municip offices in the interests of its party friends Not long ago it assumed the power to appoint license inspectors. Of late, there being still many friends unprovided for, t has descended so low as to make the appointment of a Grit deputy sheriff and a Grit gaoler one of the first duties of a new sheriff. Patronage, patronage, is Mr. Mowar's continual cry, and the main object of a great deal of his legislation is to place at his disposal more effices for partisans. The chief end of Government s not the making of many offices, and it is time for the people to tell Mr. Mowar that such is the case;

RETALIATION IN ENGLAND. THE British press is discussing the trade prospects and policy of England. It is very byious indeed that the movement towards retaliatory policy is no mere petulant fit arising from the reluctance of France to grant concessions by treaty. If the free trade policy of England depends for its permanence on the whims or the policy of France, then the English policy has a very insecure foundation indeed, and not many will build on the strength of it. The secrecy in which the convention is being held deprives the public of all information as to the passing phases of the discussion. But there is little to indicate that France is disposed to abandon the prodestruction of Christianity, the dawn of the new day is breaking. Over this chaos of spiritual confusion the source of light the purpose of being knocked off again would obviously be no concession at all on the part of France, and no gain on the

abandon her protective system. ing to the figures given by the papers, the balance of trade in English papers, the balance of trade in favour of France under the treaty is about £13,000,000 sterling. English writers contend that this is so much the better for tend that this is so much the better for England; but evidently the Frenchmen think that since the advantage is so great when they make concessions, the advantage would be greater did they make no concessions at all. English writers, with great want of wit, declare that France would suffer if England put a duty on wine; and that France would suffer too if she maintains a high duty on cotton goods. The nonsense of this is patent. England does not produce wine, and consumes a large does not produce wine, and consumes a large quantity which must be imported from France. But the French would very speedily do without English cotton goods, since they are making for themselves. All the points of the dispute are in favour of France; and we shall look with a good deal of interest for the result of a good deal of interest for the result of the negotiations, since the future policy of the British Government will materially depend on it.

THE RELIGION OF THE FUTURE.

In noticing last week a short paper in the Westminster Review on "The Origin " of Religion," we took occasion to remark : First, that theories of the sort referred to were purely fanciful; secondly, that there is no novelty in them. When ROUSSEAU wrote his celebrated assaults on modern civilization, he employed precisely the same method as regards the origin and growth of society. In the pages of the very same review which adopts a philosophical hypothesis to account for religion, the reader was told (October 1859) that ROUSSEAU's doctrine was completely false in its method and in its tendencies. That he was caught by the spirit of his age, and, "ignoring the teaching of "history, strove to solve problems " by means of abstract speculations and attempt to study the origin of phe-'nomena, instead of the 'facts' of their progressive manifestation." What the Swiss sceptic did when he invented his social theory, the Westminster itself now does in the higher and more complex sphere of religion. But even this was done by TOLAND, COLLINS, and other eighteenth century Deists. the reviewer, and all who swear by COMTE OF HERBERT SPENCER, attempted to give an account of the "origin of phenomena" on a metaphysical basis. facts have certainly spread over a wider range since their day; but they are simply facts of progress, not of origin, either as regards society or religion.
In truth, what the modern agnostics all types have done is simply to weld in one conglomerate stray material from all quarters. What learned men now know

> immeasurably greater than the knowledge possessed by our great-grandsires : but they are no more authorized to talk of "origins" than were they. Scholars have explored the stream a little further up; they have been laborious in their researches concerning every accessible territory; but they have no deeper or more accurate information about the fountain-head, which is still shrouded in mists and darkness upon the everlasting hills. Outside the page of revelation all is darkness and conjecture; and it is absurd to usurp the name of science on behalf of mere hypothesis." Where there is post-ive knowledge there can be no science in any proper or intelligible sens Yet this is precisely what the agnostic philosophers of the present day crassly ignore. And now let us ask, What chance can any indiginative theory of this sort have of future i permanence? We are asked to like wild beasts, or rather in a worse than brute condition; that there was a time when marriage had no existence : that with the institution of the family came in filial reverence, followed by clanship. the nationality, and finally the imagination of Supreme Being presiding over the whole race and the whole universe. If we ask for the proof that this inverted pyramid had any existence, there is none forth-

concerning the antecedents of the races is

coming. It must suffice for us that the so-called science or philosophy has decided that it might, could, would, or should have been so. Is it possible that any such theory can permanently prevail in the future. The world has had innumerable fashions in philosophy, each one of have which was to where are all now? Let any one of the confident seers of to-day tell us what better chance of future acceptance the theory that the world made itself can hope to have than that propounded by the ancient Atomists or by UCRETIUS of the Epicurean school. theory of "origins" is not a whit more likely to captivate posterity than those of Hobbes, Sharresbury, and the English Deists. Yet in the seventeenth and eight-eenth centuries the illuminati of the period were equally as confident, and

almost as arrogant, as their successors of the nineteenth. What strikes the student of religious history most profoundly is the strange abortions free-thought—as it styles itself periodically brought forth out of the depths f its fertile imagination. Perhaps what more impressive still is the melancholy fact that each succeeding generation knows so little of the history of past failures, and rises to the surface to trouble the waters of life and action with the same confident hope of ultimate success. It is strange, indeed that the most palpable and unmistakable fact in human history is ignored by hierarchs of the no-religion of to-day. profess to believe in the development f the race, and yet fail to perceive written upon the surface of the re-cord in the broadest characters that man is not merely an animal, but a being endowed with immaterial attributes troubled with spiritual aspirations, elevat ed by longings which are not of the earth, Whence came all those myster ous phenomena it is impossible to explain away on any material hypothesis. must have a raison detre—a justification and also a cause. What is it if there be no Father of lights—the Almighty source

of all that is—spiritual or material—pervading all space, and in whom man lives, moves, and has his being? The phenomena of man's inward nature are beyond dispute, since they assert themselves in spite of unbelief. There they are, can agnosticism account for them? Can it satisfy the yearnings, which are too clear to be denied or explained away? If not, however the fashion of practical atheism may prevail, and whatever mischief it may entail upon human morals, i cannot be the creed of the future. A bundle of barren negations, no fruit can come from it to gladden either the head or heart of man. Even now, while the apostles of religious Nihilism are prematurely exulting over the approaching destruction of Christianity, the dawn of the new day is breaking. Over this chaos enemy shall come in like a flood, the Spirit of the LORD shall lift up a stand-

ECONOMY AND CORKSCREWS.

Mr. Mowat's Government is economics and it spends the public money judiciously and not wastefully. So say the Reform journals, thinking that a mere statement such as that will convince the electors of North Waterloo and East Durham. The Local Government is fearfully and wonderfully conomical. When it fitted out an excursion for its political friends it purchased the following among other supplies : doz. of claret..... \$48 0

Matches4 doz. of soda water doz. of pickles
2 doz. Appolinaris water...
2 bottles of lime juice... boxes of eigars.

boxes Henry Clay cigars.

doz. bath towels. box Henry Clay cigars..... An extravagant Government would have purchased twice the quantity of whiskey, champagne, claret, etc., at the expense of the

country, and in all probability it would have iaid out twice as much in corkscrews. But Mr. Mowat is economical. Some people may think the liquors and cigars enumerated above were sufficient to amuse a party of a undred making a trip round the world. they were. But they were not sufficient for Mr. Mowat's dozen friends when they made a month's tour in the Thunder Bay district. Additional supplies had therefore to be fur-nished before the journey was ended. This is how one gentleman's hotel bill at Chicago J.W 64. Board, 24 days....

do. do. The gentleman consumed \$25 worth of wine in two and a half days. Oh for the eloquence of Mr. McKellar, to condemn dissipation at the expense of the public! Here is another Hack \$ 4 00 do. 3 00 Brandy 4 00 Theatre Mr. Wood, the Provincial Treasurer, was rather more economical than the other mem-bers of the party. He seems to have stood up

2 80

to the bar like a little man. His acco

were incurred immediately after the last pro-vincial general election, show how anxious the Government was, after it had received a renewal of the support of the people, to in-augurate a system of economy. The trip to Thunder Bay and Winnipeg only cost the province 55,456, less \$350 refunded by ex-Lieutenant-Governor Macdonald. In the face of this expenditure of provincial funds in drink and dissipation, the organs of the Re-form party amounce that no compleint can be made against Mr. Mowat and his Adminisration. It requires nothing short of impu-

dence to make such a statement

EDITORIAL NOTES. According to the Ottawa Free Press Sir Richard Cartwright is a tin-pot knight. This is a mistake. The gallant financier is the

night of the brazen shield.

The population of Nova Scotia has increased from 387,800 in 1871 to 453,000 in 1881, or by 171 per cent. Yet Nova Scotia s one of the provinces from which there has een such a terrible exodus

The exodus from the Maritime Provinces since May consists of 1,133 persons; the influx numbers 1,855. No wonder there was a loud laugh when Mr. Anglin told the Pictou people that the tariff was driving Canadians

Smallpox is raging in thickly populated London, and the Lancet says the trouble is that people neglect to be re-vaccinated. Everybody should be successfully re-vaccinated after the age of fifteen; people who are not are unprotected.

Mr. Mowat is hit off pretty accurately by the Brockville Recorder, which says :- " What a contrast between the Dominion and Provincial Governments. The one goes boldly to work regardless of all consequences, the other acts as if afraid of its shadow."

Cobourg is to be visited shortly by Sir Richard Cartwright, and the Reform journal published in the town announces that Sir Richard's expenses will be honestly paid by his own political friends. Why not give him share of the gate money as well?

The grateful patient who wrote to a Canadian paper, asking if there was any legal nethod by which he could avoid payment of his doctor's bills, is eclipsed by an English-man who hanged himself recently, and be-queathed his body to his medical attendant gratitude for his kindness and urbanity. A number of Reform newspapers indignant-

ly deny that Mr. Blake inspired the Globe's landerous attacks upon Cabinet Ministers. It is to be hoped that there is good founda-tion for the denial. No man with any claim to respectability can afford to be under the imputation of inventing the stories published by the Reform organ. Mr. Fisher was defeated in North Perth at

the last general election by Mr. Hesson, and Mr. Fisher's friends say he suffered an honourable defeat of which he might feel proud. Probably Mr. Fisher does feel proud; but if he does, how stuck up he will be after the next general election when he scores what will be his third defeat. The Halton News gives a seasonable word

of warning as to the necessity of Conservatives perfecting their organization. It urges the importance of a faithful scrutiny of the assessment rolls and voters' lists, with a view to ensuring the privileges of the franchise to every man entitled by law thereto, and the disfranchisement of every man not in posses-sion of the required qualifications entitling

It has been decided that the revis Testament cannot be read in the Established Church because it has not been appointed to be read in churches. The authorized version bears on its title page the announcement "appointed to be read in churches," but no one knows by whom, how, or when the appointment was made. Lord Selborne thinks the reading of the Scriptures was

authorized by an order-in-Council subsequent ly destroyed in the fire at Whitehall in 1618

North Ontario Reformers are comforting one another with the hope that a re-count may change Mr. Madill's majority into a minority; but they forget that the re-count may re-act against themselves. The vagaries of the deputy returning officers who tried to count Mr. Bigelow in must certainly be inquired into, and the illegal ballots must be thrown out. Mr. Madill has nothing to fear rom the re-count.

Kansas has only had the so-called advantage of prohibition for a month, and yet it has proved an utter failure, and the repeal of the lawisassured. Juries refuse to convict offender against the Act, and consequently all the old mublicans. publicans are re-commencing business. All of which should go to convince Canadian total abstainers of the folly of attempting to enforce a prohibitory law unless the population is almost a unit in its favour.

The North Perth Reformers have passed resolution thanking Mr. D. D. Hay, M.P.P. for his "able advocacy of Reform principles. A clause should have been added thanking Mr. Hay for his gratuitous services as chaplain to the ex-Lientenant-Governor on the occasion of his Honour's perilous trip in the Thunder Bay district, when the only defensive weapons at his Honour's command were corkscrews.

It is stated that Mr. T. B. Pardee ha awakened. He has just one eye open, and that eye is fixed upon a comfortable, remunerative shrievalty. No, no. A sherif must be a wide-awake man. Mr. Pardee though, does not propose to violate the principle taid down by Mr. Blake, that a member should not appoint himself to an office in his own constituency. He proposes to carry the keys of the gaol of some county

It would seem that Maritime Province clergymen follow Paul's example very closely, and work with their hands for their daily bread. The following advertisement appears in the Windsor Mail: "Whitewashin Rev. Geo. W. Brown desires to call attention to the fact that in addition to his pastora duties he is ready to attend to any orders fo the whitewashing of rooms, which will be done at the shortest notice and without the necessity of moving furniture. Orders left at his residence, foot of Church Hill, will be thankfully attended to."

The Toronto free trade organ endeavoured short time ago to persuade the Canadian public that English free-traders were a parcel of rascals. This it did by saying that the cry for retaliation against France was a fraud. d that it was raised by the free-traders in England not honestly, but merely for the purpose of frightening France out of its protectionist policy. Of course a free tradprotectionist policy. Of course a free trade newspaper should know whether free-traders are honest or not. If they are honest they say what they believe; if, as the Toronto organ thinks, they are dishonest, who is elieve what they say?

A New Zealand forest is not a paradise. Says a correspondent who has lately visited New Zealand: "Any description of the bush would be incomplete without some mention of its insect plagues. The worst of these is the 'bluebettle.' Any woollen article left about for the shortest space of time is sure to be fly-blown. When camping in the bush I have had the very blanket in which I was sleeping covered with eggs. In damp shady ush the mosquitoes are a great nuisance while in open sunny spots, especially along

Somebody has been saying that British Columbia is suffering by reason of the National Policy. The Victoria Colonist gives some details of the sufferings, which will be highly gratifying to those gentlemen who think that the misery of the people will place them on the Treasury benches. This is what the Colonist cays :- " In spite of the gloomiest forebodings, business interests are surely and steadily reviving. The workshops are nearly all busy. In some branches suitable hands are not obtainable, and the fulfilment of orders is somewhat delayed in consequence. In the wholesale trade there is an ctive inquiry for goods, and shipments to the Mainland are large and daily increasing. In the retail trade an improved demand for many descriptions of goods is reported, and illiners and dressmakers have not been as actively employed for many years as now. In the clothing and boot and shoe factories there is a manifest improvement, and some of the proprietors are preparing to enlarge their premises and increase their facilities for

anufacturing."

O'Donovan Rossa, at Fa'l River on Friday last, claimed that he and those of his comnanions who are living on the voluntary contributions of the servant girls of the United State, blew up the Dotterel in the Straits of Magellan, and that his hands and the hands of those who work with him are red with the blood of the unoffending sailors whose lives were lost in the explosion. His words, as published in the Sunday Democrat, were as iollows :—"I am here to-night in company with my friend Judge Brennan," he said "to promote the good work of a skirmishing fund. I have little to say, the judge having covered every point I might refer to. This, however, I wish understood by everybody in doubt about it, and that is, the English manf-war Dotterel was sunk in the Magellan by the aid of the skirmishing fund. and the English Government is afraid to ac-knowledge the fact lest it should give encouragement to the good men who are labour-ing in that way for the liberation of Ireland from slavery. 'Buckshot' Forster has re-ferred to me in anything but complimentary terms. 'Buckshot' Forster is an assassin omy race, and I here and now stigmatize him s a poltroon and a liar. If he objects to this language, I am prepared to France, eye to eye, and sword to sword." It is to be feared that O'Donovan would not make the challenge to Mr. Forster if he thought Mr. Forster would condescend to account ept it. Rossa's weapon is dynamite.

ORITHARY NOTES

Mr. Thos. Johnson, for the past three years Bursar at the Agricultural College, Guelph and brother of Mr. Win. Johnson, ex-Presi lent of the College, died on Tuesday morning Alonzo McDougall, who was buried at St. Mary's last week, was well known in the early history of the construction of the Intercolonial, and enjoyed the confidence in a very marked degree of Mr. Sandford Fleming and others engaged in that work. At his funeral there were present Hon. Wm. Macdougall, C.B.; Hon. David Reesor, Dr. Cockburn, of Oshawa; and Erastus Wiman, of New York who journeyed a thousand miles to pay the sad rite to his departed friend.

The death is announced of Sir Josiah Mason. He was born at Kidderminster in 1795, and began life as a street-hawker. After trying various trades he set up in business as various trades he set up in business as a manufacturer of split rings by machinery, to which he subsequently added the manufacture of steel pens. He divides with Gillott and Mitchell the credit of perfecting the modern steel pen. In 1874 he had over a thousand workmen, consuming over three tons of roller steel weekly. He was almost entirely sel-educated. In 1860 he established an orphan age where 500 children were gratuitous clothed, fed, and educated. He expend 2300,000 upon the foundation of this institu-tion. He was knighted in 1872 for his muni-ficence. In 1880 he endowed the Mascu Science College to the amount of nearly a quarter of a million pounds sterling. HOME AND FOREIGN

(BY TELEGRAPH

CANADA. A large number of Germans as the township of Lanark.

A discovery of gold in paying is alleged to have been made in of Napanee.

Both Houses of the Victoria have adopted a bill reforming the

of the colony.

The children attending the cit London have subscribed \$174.2 Victoria relief fund.

A gentleman who has just arriv wa says two inches of snow fell the Metapedia valley. The first steamship of the n tween Canada and Brazil will leav

on the 1st of August. Sir Hector Langevin will she dered a banquet by the Cons Prince Edward county. An entertainment in which

"living chess" was a feature Belleville on Thursday night. A protest is to be entered by the tives against the return of Mr. elect for Carleton County, N.B. The Patent Office has refus ceive a model of a new electric lit was beyond the regulation size. The closing exercises of the Roy College will take place on Saturda Minister of Militia will be present

The census of Halifax has jupleted, and the exact population eing an increase of 6,527 in the John Murry, of Sydney, Ont., bigamist, was tried on Saturday, ted after an hour and a haif's deli the jury. Seven convicts escaped by

an express train on the Grand week. Only one of the number h captured so far. A man has applied to the Vi

committee for payment for a \$5 r ended in smoke. The London brass bands pro Sunday concerts of sacred music park. The church people are yet

om on the subject. The London Ministerial Assoc on Monday, and by resolution den proposal to inaugurate Sunday ev concerts in the park.

There are about seventy-five at the police station at London unclaimed property recovered wreck of the Victoria. Lord Montague and Mr. de

the British Legation at Washingarrived at Quebec, and are the gu Governor-General at the citadel. A number of the employes of division of the Canadian Pacifi struck last week. Their demands plied, and the leaders discharged. The Daily News believes a debeen sent from the Foreign Offi American Government calling a the operations of Fenians in New A despatch from St. John, N. that a protest is to be entered again turn of Mr. Irvine, the newly elec member of Parliament for Carleton

The \$25,000 required by the F Council to be deposited by whose company is to construct the there, has been placed in the Halifi Deseronto's inaugural ceremon on Dominion day. The programs elaborate. The Oddfellows from Picton, and Napanee, are expecte

During the four years that has since the great fire at St. John, eleven hundred buildings, valued a lion dollars have been erected a

Some sparks from a passing started a fire at Kingsey, Que., which was only extinguished when been consumed. Our Montreal correspondent 1

Messrs. Chapleau, Mathieu, Sen Wurtele will leave for Europe o of July, in connection with railway matters. It is understood that very shortly

return to the capital of the Minist ways an engineering party will be for the purpose of making a surv Trent valley canal. At the meeting of the York Cou cil last week by-laws incorporatin lages of Weston and Woodbridge w The population of the former and the latter 1,137.

The delegates to the annual con Montreal of the American Societ Engineers on Friday paid a visit t where they were taken to see the were otherwise fêted.

The City of Kingston, County tenac, and Midland Fair Associatis sending deputations to London to i Provincial Fair Association to hold bition in 1882 in Kingston. The Department of the Secretary has received official information of of Marmaduke Grayburn's murder

is said, some further particulars, w refuse at present to make public. War has broken out between the Cree Indians. A battle has bee near Wood Mountain, and twenty the former were killed. The Crees to the Sioux coming further west. The end of the Jameson-Wells

case, so far as Belleville is concern seizure of the stock of boots and s which the lawyers representing the creditors are having a lively squable The official return of the damage the recent fire at Quebec places to of houses destroyed at 642. Twelv and eleven families, or 6,028 pers have been rendered homeless by the A Dublin despatch says :- The emigrate continues. The Sout guardians have resolved to send th able-bodied paupers to America.

been in the workhouse from three t five years. The flagship of Admiral Hall French frigate Magicienne, 28 gui crew of 450, arrived at Halifax las eight days from Port-au-Prince, Ha vill remain about ten days, and the

It is learned y cable that Sir J donald has gently improved in h that he will probably sail for Canad the end of July. He will remain time a. Riviere du Loup on his reti going to Ottawa.

The change of route of the Canadi railway has changed the areas obelts, and old as well as new settle dilemma in consequence. Special in have not yet arrived from Ottawa showing the locations made by sett

The county special auditors of the the late treasurer of Frontenac received for their services. The only ascertained was the sum of \$740 commission illegally. This was k fore the audit was begun. The cour \$1.200 out.

The United States Customs Rouse's Point seized on Saturday worth of brandy and two casks o that had been smuggled from this s the line. The owner of the brandy \$50, and the liquor confiscated. was found for the whiskey.

A young man named Hammor swimming on Monday evening in the in the vicinity of the recent disaster

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BITUARY NOTES.

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(BY TELEGRAPH.

CANADA.

A large number of Germans are settling in A discovery of gold in paying quantities salleged to have been made in the vicinity of Napanee.

Both Houses of the Victoria Legislatur have adopted a bill reforming the constitution of the colony.

The children attending the city schools at condon have subscribed \$174.25 to the Victoria relief fund. A gentleman who has just arrived at Otta-

the Metapedia valley.

The first steamship of the new line between Canada and Brazil will leave Montreal

on the 1st of August.

Sir Hector Langevin will shortly be tendered a banquet by the Conservatives of Prince Edward county. An entertainment in which a game of

"living chess" was a feature was given at Belleville on Thursday night. A protest is to be entered by the Conserva-tives against the return of Mr. Irvine, M.P. elect for Carleton County, N.B.

The Patent Office has refused to receive a model of a new electric light because it was beyond the regulation size. The closing exercises of the Royal Military College will take place on Saturday next. The Minister of Militia will be present.

ing quantities.

sions derogatory to the Roman Catholics and French-Canadians.

At Belleville, Saturday last, two little boys, who had ventured some distance from the shore on a jam of logs in the river, were cut off from land by the breaking up of the jam, which left them floating on four or five isolated logs. A young man named John Church, after two failures to swim to them, owing to the swift current, finally reached them, and swam ashore with one boy on, his

them, and swam ashore with one boy on his back. He then returned and rescued the

Mr. Carrol, lock tender at No. 3 lock, Welland canal, kept a record of the business passing through his lock on Monday, and announces it as the largest day's business

W. T. Bailey, a paying patient in the London hospital, has complained in the city pres

don hospital, has complained in the city pres-that he had been supplied with a meat-pit that was unfit for human food. The chair man of the hospital committee and reporter investigated the affair, and found that the

A scene which might have had a disastrous ending occurred on Sunday in Ste. Cunegonde Roman Catholic church, and caused terrible

excitement among a vast congregation while

it lasted. A large number of young girls presented themselves at the altar rails to be united in membership with the association of the Virgin Mary. They appeared in bridal costume and long flowing veils. By some means one of the veils caught fire from a taper.

other parties contrary to their contract, and

claimed 10 per cent. upon this amount. The Government demurred on two grounds. Judge Henry decided that the agreement meant that all the work should go to McLean, Roger & Co., and ordered the demurrer to be set aside

Mississagua rivefs, but on his arrival there he found that every available guide had been

with costs.

will be reported to the inspector.

other in a similar manner.

The census of Hahfax has just been com pleted, and the exact population is 36,109, being an increase of 6,527 in the last decade. John Murry, of Sydney, Ont., the alleged bigamist, was tried on Saturday, and acquit-ted after an hour and a half's deliberation by the jury.

Seven convicts escaped by jumping from an express train on the Grand Trunk last week. Only one of the number has been recaptured so far.

A man has applied to the Victoria relief committee for payment for a \$5 meerschaum pipe that he lost in the accident. His appeal nded in smoke,

The London brass bands propose to give Sunday concerts of sacred music in Victoria park. The church people are yet to be heard rom on the subject.

The London Ministerial Association met on Monday, and by resolution denounced the proposal to inangurate Sunday evening band concerts in the park.

announces it as the largest day's business during the past five years, showing marked signs of returning prosperity. There were 40 lockages altogether, and the following were passed through:—Wheat and corn, 5,049 tons; coal, 2,848 tons; iron and salt, 952 tons; timber, 164,000 feet; lumber, 91,000 feet—making a total of 8,847 tons, and 255,000 feet of timber and lumber. There are about seventy-five parasols still at the police station at London among the unclaimed property recovered from the wreck of the Victoria. Lord Montague and Mr. de Bunsen, of the British Legation at Washington, have arrived at Quebec, and are the guests of the Governor-General at the citadel.

A number of the employes of the eastern division of the Canadian Pacific railway struck last week. Their demands were supplied, and the leaders discharged.

pie was certainly very high, but it was eaten by some of the patients, who declared that they liked it. The authorities say that the meat was supposed to be good and fresh, and that the pie was made from surplus meat, and was an extra in the distary. The case The Daily News believes a despatch has been sent from the Foreign Office to the American Government calling attention to the operations of Fenians in New York. On Wednesday last a young man twenty years of age named Eavelly, son of a widow living a few miles west of Bowmanville, went to the circus at Oshawa against his mother's A despatch from St. John, N. B., states

that a protest is to be entered against the re-turn of Mr. Irvine, the newly elected Liberal member of Parliament for Carleton county. The \$25,000 required by the Halifax City Council to be deposited by W. R. Turner, whose company is to construct the dry-dock there, has been placed in the Halifax Bank.

Deseronto's inaugural ceremonies come off on Dominion day. The programme is most elaborate. The Oddfellows from Belleville, Picton, and Napanee, are expected to parti-

During the four years that have elapsed since the great fire at St. John, N.B., over eleven hundred buildings, valued at five million dollars, have been erected on the burnt

Some sparks from a passing locomotive started a fire at Kingsey, Que., last week which was only extinguished when four thousand cords of wood and fifteen houses had

Our Montreal correspondent learns that Messrs. Chapleau, Mathieu, Senecal, and Wurtele will leave for Europe on the 8th of July, in connection with North Shore

It is understood that very shortly after the return to the capital of the Minister of Railways an engineering party will be organized for the purpose of making a survey for the Trent valley canal. At the meeting of the York County Council last week by-laws incorporating the villages of Weston and Woodbridge were passed. The population of the former place is 967, and the latter 1,137.

The delegates to the annual convention at Montreal of the American Society of Civil Engineers on Friday paid a visit to Ottawa, re they were taken to see the lions and

were otherwise fêted. The City of Kingston, County of Fron-tenac, and Midland Fair Association intend sending deputations to London to induce the Provincial Fair Association to hold the exhibition in 1882 in Kingston.

The Department of the Secretary of State has received official information of the arrest of Marmaduke Grayburn's murderer, and, it is said, some further particulars, which they refuse at present to make public.

War has broken out between the Sioux and Cree Indians. A battle has been fought near Wood Mountain, and twenty-eight of the former were killed. The Crees objected to the Sioux coming further west. The end of the Jameson-Wells elopement

case, so far as Belleville is concerned, is the seizure of the stock of boots and shoes, over which the lawyers representing the different creditors are having a lively squabble.

The official return of the damage caused by the recent fire at Quebec places the number of houses destroyed at 642. Twelve hundred and eleven families, or 6,028 persons in all, have been rendered homeless by the disaster. A Dublin despatch says:—The desire to emigrate continues. The South Dublin guardians have resolved to send thirty-seven able-bodied paupers to America. They have been in the workhouse from three to twentyfive years.

The flagship of Admiral Halligon, the French frigate Magicienne, 28 guns, with a crew of 450, arrived at Halifax last Friday, eight days from Port-au-Prince, Hayti. She will remain about ten days, and then proceed

It is learned by cable that Sir John Mac-donald has gouldy improved in health, and that he will probably sail for Canada towards the end of July. He will remain for some time as Riviere du Loup on his return before going to Ottawa.

The change of route of the Canadian Pacific railway has changed the areas of railway belts, and old as well as new settlers are in a dilemma in consequence. Special instructions have not yet arrived from Ottawa for maps showing the locations made by settlers up to

The county special auditors of the books of the late treasurer of Frontenac received \$600 each for their services. The only mistake ascertained was the sum of \$740 taken as commission illegally. This was known before the audit was begun. The county is thus \$1.900 ent.

\$1,200 out.

The United States Customs officers at Rouse's Point seized on Saturday last \$150 worth of brandy and two casks of whiskey that had been smuggled from this side across the line. The owner of the brandy was fined \$50, and the liquor confiscated. No owner was found for the whiskey. A young man named Hammond, while swimming on Monday evening in the Thames in the vicinity of the recent disaster, noticed

found that every available guide had been absorbed by the enterprising engineers of the railway companies at work there, therefore he was under the necessity of pushing on to Michipicoten river, where Mr. Bell, Hudson Bay Factor, will supply him with a guide, and he will proceed by his former route, up Michipicoten river to the height of land, thence down Meose river to Hudson Bay. In addition to his judicial duties, Mr. Borron has to act as Census Commissioner and Enumerator, and these jointly entail a large amount of labour in travelling through that very sparsely settled region. After attending to his official duties at Moose factory he purposes going up Hudson Bay to Albany river, about 150 miles, and then, ascending the Albany river to its source, make his way across the wilderness to the Canada Pacific railway, somewhere near English river, and so make his way down to Lake Superior. As the journey, until reaching the railway, is

UNITED STATES. The relief ship Rodgers sailed from San Francisco on Thursday in search of the

the journey, until reaching the railway, is made in a birch-bark cance there is considerable danger attached to it.

Contracts have been already made for por-tions of the work on the New York underground railway. Five young people have been badly poisoned at a picnic near Flora, Ill., by drinking lemon-ade in which acid was used instead of lemons.

The New York Herald exposes a so-called charitable enterprise, conducted by Rev. D. F. Robertson, wherein only an exceedingly small portion of the funds collected are used for the benefit of the poor. Thanks to the co-operation of several of the leading banking houses in Germany, the scheme of establishing a German University

what he supposed to be the body of a woma in the water. The authorities were notified, when an investigation revealed that it was only a woman's false hair under a log. ed with fair prospects of su

Three strange Russians have been arrested at Hazleton, Pa., for illustrating how the Czar was blown up by throwing a glass ball filled with dynamite at a wheelbarrow. The men's presence causes much comment. The men from the various militia artiller corps of the Dominion who are to go to England to take part in the firing competition are under orders to report at Quebec on Friday week, the first of July. They will practise for two weeks, and sail for England on the 16th Three weeks ago four Americans were killed near Trintares, in Chihuahua. Three are supposed to be cow-boys. On Wednesday seventy cow-boys left for the purpose of avenging the death of their comrades. Bloody work is expected. Mr. W. A. Shepard, of Belleville, on rei ing from the position of Chairman of the Board of Education, which he had held for five years, was, on Wednesday night, presen-ted by the members of the board with an ad-

work is expected.

The saloon-keepers at Patterson, N.J., who are revenging themselves for the strict enforcement of the liquor laws by enfercing the celebrated "blue laws," which prohibit work of any kind on Sunday, have opened their retaliatory campaign with eighty prosecutions.

A San Francisco despatch says an Italian fisherman was seized by an octopus while fishing off Farallores, and but for the prompt assistance of his companions, who cut off the tentacles, he would have been dragged overboard. The monster measured twelve feet from tip to tip.

The national temperance convention met at dress and a secretaire. A number of private persons presented him with a purse containing \$171. The two wives of the man Murray, now in gaol at Belleville on a charge of bigamy, met in the court-house on Friday and had a wordy encounter. Wife No. 1 being the most encounter. Wife No. 1 being the most voluble silenced her juvenile antagonist after a sharp encounter. They afterwards became reconciled and went together to see the prisoner in his cell.

The national temperance convention met at Saratoga Tuesday. Professor Porter, of New Branswick, Mr. George M. Rose, and Mr. D. B. Chisholm, representing the Canada Temperance Alliance, were admitted to the convention. Rev. Dr. Gordon, of Massachusetts, was elected president. In March last, F. C. Rogers, reeve of Brussels, let a contract to J. Porter, of Petrolia, to sink a test well for salt at Brussels. On May 5th drilling was commenced, and on Friday salt was struck at 1,000 feet. The salt is twenty-two feet thick. Drilling will be taken about thirty feet further. The time of sinking this well, six weeks, is the fastest on record. The salt is in ample paying quantities.

was elected president.

A San Francisco special says a lady has requested to be taken up by the steamer Rodgers to the northern regions. She promised to be serviceable and give no trouble to any en board, but if found an encumbrance might be thrown everboard to the whales. Brent Berry has no room for her. The application is genuine. Mr. Samuel T. Willet, a manufacturer at Mr. Samuel T. Willet, a manufacturer at family, has entered a suit for \$20,000 damages for libel against the proprietor of La Minerve. The alleged libel consists in some editorial observations on an address presented by the plaintiff to the Governor-General at the inauguration of the De Salaberry monument, and which was said to contain expressions.

Sitting Bull has been informed that h need not expect a reservation from the Canadian Government. Having been deserted by many of his braves, it is probable that he will surrender himself to the United States, in which event some enterprising circus men, who are always on the look-out for attractions, will endeavour to secure his valuable services.

C. G. Loeber, of Buffalo, claims to have solved the problem of aerial navigation. He states that his discovery enables him to build air ships of iron, furnished with steam power, which will be capable of sustaining several hundred tons burden. The vessels can be started and landed at pleasure in spite of wind or weather, and a velocity of 200 miles an

hour may be attained.

At Exeter, N.H., on Sunday night, the students, while giving their annual "Exeter cheer" at the house of a professor, were attacked by four policemen. Two or three students were knocked down and severely injured, and four were arrested. A couple of policemen were bruised. Public sympathy is with the students, as they were merely following the custom, and doing no damage.

EUROPE.

The Irish census shows the population a 1,159,000, a decrease of 252,500 since 1871. The Italian Government has at last succeeded in its efforts to raise a loan to enable it to resume specie payments.

Diplomatic relations between Austria and

Turkey are intensely strained, and a rupture may occur at a moment's warning. Sir John Macdonald had a long interview ect of emigration to Canada.

Mr. Bradlaugh's demurrer to the judgment condemning him to pay five pounds for each vote in the House of Commons has been overto the circus at Oshawa against his mother's wishes. On his return home his mother chastised him, and on Thursday he disappeared, and has not yet been found. A shirt that he wore was found in a swamp near by tern to pieces, and some other articles belonging to his employer have been found in different parts of the swamp. About fifty neighbours turned out to seek him yesterday, but so far, he has not been found. He is said to be not very sound in mind.

A scene which might have had a disastrous Two supposed Communists have been arrested in Paris in connection with the attempt to blow up the statue of M. Thiers, at St. Germain.

St. Germain.

Prince Napoleon has published his electoral programme, in which he favours the election of the President of the Republic by universal suffrage.

The Liverpool police have found in the possession of one of the men arrested in connection with the attempt to blow up the town hall a list of their accomplices. In the Imperial House of Commons last

week, Sir Wilfrid Lawson's motion in favour of local option in connection with the liquor traffic was carried by 196 to 154. An attempt—which proved partially successful—was made at St. Germain, near Paris, last week to blow up a statue of M. Thiers. Gunpowder was the explosive used.

The internal condition of Sweden is reported as very unsatisfactory. Incendiary fires are frequent, and strikes have broken out, which it is feared may lead to riots. A Tunis despatch says :—An explosion oc-curred on the British ironelad Monarch during

means one of the veils caught her from a taper, and in a moment the wearer was wrapped in flames. Some men standing near had the presence of mind to take off their coats, and throwing them round the girl who was in such peril, extinguished the flames before she was seriously burned.

The Synod of the diocese of Huron opened the serious or Transday. At the morning seriously burned, The Synod of the diocese of Huron opened at London on Tuesday. At the morning service nine candidates were ordained and received into the ministry. They were:—E. L. Turquand, Huron College; Mr. Turnbull, Huron College; H. Wylie, Huron College; G. B. Sage, Trinity College, Toronto; John Hall, London, England; G. B. Taylor, London, England; C. J. A. Batstone, London, England C. O'Meara, Toronto; A. W. Chapman, Berton, Mass. (ordained for the Bishop of Massachusetts). The bishop's charge, a very lengthy one, was the principal business at the afternoon session. the preparations for torpedo practice in the Goletta. An officer was killed and several sailors injured.

A large influx of Russian Jews into Spain is expected in consequence of a decree issued by the Madrid Government permitting the settlement in the country of fugitive Israelites from the Czar's dominions. A bill just passed by the German Reichstag requires all employes, whose salaries are below two thousand marks per annum, to be insured against accident, two-thirds of the

lengthy one, was the principal business at the afternoon session.

In the Exchequer Court at Ottawa on Saturday, Mr. Justice Henry delivered judgment on the demurrer in the case of the petition of right of McLean, Roger & Co. v. the Queen. In this case McLean, Roger & Co., parliamentary printers, claimed compensation for government printing done in other offices which they allege was contrary to the terms of their contract, which specified that they were to obtain all the parliamentary and departmental printing. They stated that printing to the amount of \$250,000 was done by other parties contrary to their contract, and premium to be paid by the employers. The executive committee of the Nihilist organization has informed the Czar in "the politest language" that his doom has been pronounced. This is like saying of a judge that he sentenced the prisoner to death in very pleasing terms. very pleasing terms.

Experimental excavations are being made at Dover and Calais for the proposed tunnel beneath the British Channel. It is understood that it will take five years to make a passageway seven feet in diameter, the rate of progress being about two miles a year. There is a panic in newspaper circles in Montevideo, caused by the publication of a decree prohibiting the discussion of politics by the press. Several printing offices have been attacked, and the foreign legations are crowded with journalists hiding from the authorities. Mr. E. B. Borron, stipendary magistrate for the unorganized territory north of the height of land, left Sault Ste. Marie by steamer Manitoba on Monday last on his way to Hudson Bay. Mr. Borron purposed this year striking into the interior at Spanish or Mississagua rivers, but on his arrival there he found that every available guide had been

The Czar is reported to be a complete wreck in consequence of his fears of a Nihiliat attempt on his life, and the Czarina is also suffering from extreme nervous prostration. The vicinity of the imperial palace at Gatschina is closely guarded, and minute with the control of t china is closely guarded, and minute precau-tions are taken to secure the Emperor's

safety. The indignant white inhabitants of South The indignant white inhabitants of South Africa have been burning Mr. Gladatone in effigy because they do not believe in his Transvaal policy. It amuses them and does not hurt Mr. Gladatone. The Premier has lost his title, "The People's William," and he is now dubbed "Coercion Bill." He did not coerce the Boers though.

England used to clothe the Turkish army; but the Turks can now buy cheaper clothing from Odessa and Moscow firms, and to Odessa and Moscow their latest orders have gone. The English manufacturers, however, do not lose much, for Turks are never in a hurry to pay their bills. There is a strong suspicion that the Sultan intends to revenge himself upon Russia by getting into its debt.

A plot for a general rising of the people has just been discovered at St. Petersburg, and to add to the gravity of the situation, the peasants are threatening to inaugurate an agrarian war. Still the Czar persists in his refusal to grant concessions, and several prominent nobles who urged him to take this step have been appropriated. step have been summarily dismissed, with a warning not to meddle in the Emperor's affairs. Despatches from Melbourne confirm the

Despatches from Melbourne confirm the rumoured loss of the Australian mail steamer Tararua, together with over one hundred lives, including four New Zealand delegates to the Wesleyan General Conference which meets at Adelaide. The names of these four ministers are Connolly, Armitage, Mitchell, and Richardson. The steamer was making her regular voyage from Dunedin to Melbourne when the disaster took place.

A Nantes despatch says:—As a protest against the recent prohibition of religious processions a large crowd on Sunday marched

riot ensued, and the police arrested several persons.

The Appellate Court has confirmed with costs the conviction of Herr Most, publisher of the Socialist journal Die Freiheit, found guilty of inciting to murder. Herr Most's counsel argued that the indictment for inciting to murder must refer to actual personal transactions between defendant and some other person. It must refer to a transaction of a nature distinct from the scandalous libel of which the defendant was convicted. The Chief Justice, without calling on the Attorney-General to reply, confirmed the conviction of the court below. The other judges cencurred.

TORONTO ITEMS.

The Ancient Order of Foresters are now solding their annual convention at Philharmonic Hall. About eighty delegates are in

ACTION AGAINST THE COUNTY.—Mr. Wm. Eakin, warden of the country of York, has been served with a writ, in which Mrs. Maw claims \$6,000 for the death of her husband, alleged to have been caused by an accident while driving over a 'defective roadway on the townline between the countries of York and Peel. The claimant resides in the township of Albion, in the country of Peel.

SHORT-HORN BREEDERS' ASSOCIATION.—Some time ago steps were taken to organize a British American Short-horn Breeders' Association, and a committee was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. This com-

draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the organization. This committee has already performed its work, and the result of its labours will be submitted for approval to a meeting of short-horn breeders to be held in Toronto during the second week of the Toronto Industrial Exhibition, for the purpose of finally organizing the association. Due notice will be given of the time and place of meeting. time and place of meeting.

time and place of meeting.

A BROTHER'S SAD CHARGE.—One of the most affecting scenes witnessed in the Police Court for many a day drew tears from the audience one day last week. A mere youth of sixteen had Ellen McMerny, his sister, placed in the deck and charged with street walking. He said that she had no father, and that he was responsible for her, but could do nothing with the girl. He had got her put out to service in a good place, but evil companions had led her astray, and she had gone to the bad. Sobs and tears interfesed with the recital of his pitiful story, and the wretched prisoner was also evercome with grief and shame. She is a nice-leoking girl, probably no more than fourteen years of age. She was remanded for a week to see how she would behave. If she persists in her reckless conduct she will be sent to the Mercer Reformatory.

Action Against Magistrates.—Captain Robertson, of the steamer Frances Smith, was convicted by three J. P.'s at Sault Ste. Marie for having sold liquor to some Indians while his boat was lying at anchor. An appeal was made to the Court of Queen's Bench to quash the conviction for irregularity, the amount of the fine recovered not having been dealt with according to the provisions of the Indian Act, which directs that it shall be divided in a particular manner. The conviction was quashed. Capt Robertson now brings an action against the magistrates for having wilfully accepted larger fees as the result of the prosecution than is allowed. In Common Law Chambers last week a lengthy argument was heard on the application to change the venue from County Grey to Sault Ste. Marie, where the magistrates live. It will cost them three times the amount sued for if they have to come from the Sault to County Grey to attend the trial. Mr. Dalton, Q.C., reserved judgment.

SAD AFFAIR.—About three weeks ago a man named Thos Whitworth arrived in the city from Fergus, One; in search of work as a cooper, but falled to find employment. He took ill in the meantime at his boardinghouse, kept by Mrs. Coulter, No. 107 Teraulay street, of rheumatic fever, and Dr. John S. King was called in to see him. Finding him very sick he attended carefully to him. About ten days ago Mrs. Whitworth, not ACTION AGAINT MAGISTRATES.—Captai

him very sick he attended carefully to him. About ten days ago Mrs. Whitworth, not hearing from her husband, came on with four small children, only to find her husband penniless in a boarding-house, so sick that he was unable even to turn in the bed. With true womanly devotion she waited upon him, but by lifting him she brought on presnature birth, and was herself for some days at the point of death. Dr. King sought the aid of the St. George's Society, and a small sum of money was advanced to assist the aid of the St. George's Society, and a small sum of money was advanced to assist the afflicted family, who received the most devoted attention from Mrs. Coulter, who herself had five small children and a few boarders. When Dr. King observed the disease taking a firm hold of Mr. Whitworth he asked him if he belonged to any secret benevolent society, and he was informed that he was a member of the Ancient Order of United Workmen at Fergus, lodge No. 63. The doctor thereupon communicated with the secretary, and on Saturday morning he received a letter to the effect that the patient had been made good upon the books by his ceived a letter to the effect that the patient had been made good upon the books by his brethren of Fergus, and that in case of death his widow would be entitled to the stipulated benefit of \$2,000. He died shortly after the receipt of the letter, and was followed to the grave, St. James' cemetery, on Sunday afternoon by a few friends, including Grand Master Badgerow, Ald. Kent, W. M. Granite Lodge, and other members of the order. Rev. Mr. Pearson conducted the services at the house, and Rev. Mr. Boddy read the burial service at the grave. ervice at the grave.

Pains and Griping in Children. Herrick's Sugar-Coated Vegetable Pills are a sovereign remedy for this ailment, which is not alone confined to children. Nothing can withstand their subtle action and purifying influences. They are purely vegetable, and never inconvenience the patient. They are sold everywhere.

Thousands will bear testimony (and do it voluntarily) that Vegetine is the best medical compound yet placed before the public for renovating and purifying the blood, eradicating all humours, impurities or poisonous secretions from the system, invigorating and strengthening the system debilitated by disease; in fact it is, as many have called it, "The Great Health Restorer."

Many thousands of people yearly are saved from dangerous fevers by the exercise of a little timely care in the matter of properly cleansing the system in the spring season, from the accumulated impurities, which, if left undisturbed, breed disease. As a purifier Ayer's Sarsaparilla acts directly and promptly. A single bottle will prove its merits.

For Cholera.— Take a teaspoonful of Perry Davis' Pain-Killer in hot water, sweetened with sugar. Bathe the stomach and bowels freely with the Pain-Killer at the same time. If the attack be severe, and attended with cramps and diorrhoea, repeat the dose every fifteen minutes, using hot fomentations on the bowels. In extreme cases the dose may be increased to a tablespoonful.

Medical.

THE DISCOVERY OF THE AGE. NASAL CATARRH, ASTHMA, AND BRONCHITIS.— tis a positive fact that these diseases are cured y Dr. Souvielle's Spirometer. Full instructions or treatment sent by letter and the instruments for treatment sent by letter and the Instruments expressed to any address. Physicians and sufferers are cordially invited to test the Spirometer free of charge. Treatment simple, painless, and cures speedily effected. Instruments at reasonable price. Send for particulars to Dr. M. Souvielle, ex'aide-Surgeon, French army, 13 Phillips square, Montreal. All letters must contain stamps for reply, 463-52

AKERS—At 298 Sherbourne street, Toronto, on the 9th June, instant, the wife of John Akers, harrister-at-law, of a daughter.

ELMSLEY—On Wednesday, 15th June, the wife of Remy Elmsley, of a son.

GOODERHAM—On 19th inst., the wife of W. G. Gooderham, of a son.

MURRAY—At 131 Wellington street, the wife of W. T. Murray, of a son. STEWART—In Lindsay, on June 15th, the wife of Mr. G. M. Stewart, of a daughter. TUSHINGHAM—On the 17th inst., the wife of seph Tushingham, of a son. TYTLER—At Guelph, on the 19th inst., the wife tW. Tytler, of a daughter. MARRIAGES.

DENSMORE—THOMAS—On the 15th inst., by the ev. R. Cade, Edward Densmore to Sara, eldest sughter of the late William Thomas, builder,

DEATHS.

BARTON—On the 19th inst., at 90 Gerrard street west, Robert Barton, aged 39, native of Fer-nanagh, Ireland. CORNISH—In this city, at 58 Bond street, John ornish (coloured), aged 89 years. HAWTHORNE—At the residence of his son, 224 Adelaide street, Edward Hawthorne, in the 69th HAYES—At her husband's residence, 231 On-taric street, on June 18. Harrict, the beloved wife of W. Hayes, boot and shoe manufacturer, Front street.

Johnston—At 137 Wilton avenue, on Friday, June 17th, after a long and painful illness, Jane beloved wife of Robert Johnston, aged 60 years. LEE—At the residence of Mrs. Jane Nicol Newtonbrook, on the 19th Inst., James N., in fant son of D. F. Lee, aged 1 year and 25 days. MCCLEARY—In this city, on the 19th June, Annie Victoria, the beloved wife of W. J. McCleary, attorney-at-law, &c.

MCEACHREN—At New York, on the morning of the 18th inst., Florence Eva, second daughter of the late Ensign McEachren, aged 19 years and 10 months.

MURRAY—At 131 Wellington street west, on the 20th inst., infant son of W. T. Murray.

STROUD—At Brantford, Ont., on the 12th inst., Maggie L., aged 86 years, wife of Henry Stroud, and second daughter of the late N. H. Baird, Eag., Civil Engineer.

WALLAGE—Of brain disease, on the 19th inst., G. W. Wallage, of Revere House, Brampton. WINDHAT—At 276 Spadina avenue, on Friday, the 17th inst., Edmund W. Windest, late of Brockville.

Vegetine

FOR CANCERS AND CANCEROUS HUMOURS. The Doctor's Certificate. Read it.

The Doctor's Certificate. Read it.

ARILEY, Washington Co., Ill., Jan. 14, 1878.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: This is to certify that I had been suffering from Rose Cancer on my right breast, which grew very rapidly, and all my friends had given me up to die, when I heard of your medicine, Vegetine, recommended for Cancer and Cancerous Humours. I commenced to take it, and soon found myself beginning to feel better; my health and spirits both felt the benign influence which it exerted, and in a few months from the time I commenced the use of the Vegetine, the Cancer came out almost bodily.

CARRIE DEFORREST

I certify that I am personally acquainted with Mrs. DeForrest, and consider her one of the very best of women, Dr. S. H. FLOWERS. WHY WILL YE SUFFER!

The Priceless Vegetine CANCER CURED!

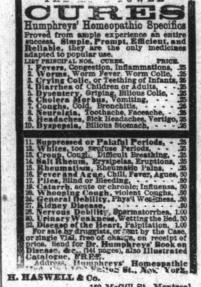
WASHINGTON D.C., Jan 6, 1881.

DR. H. R. STEVENS, The great sympathy I have for others who are sufferers from Cancers and Cancerous Humours impresses me that it is my sacred duty to write to you, although a stranger to me. For two long years I suffered and endured the most painful forments from Cancer of the Breast. My case defied the efforts of the best physicians. I tried many remedies, when a gentleman in the office with my husband advised him to try your priceless Vegetine; he brought home a bottle. Before taking half of the first bottle, I slept well at night. I continued taking the Vegetine, gaining every day. I have taken 18 bottles. I am now entirely cured; not a vestige of my disease left. I wish everyone could know what a good medicine it is for such diseases. Your name will never be forgotten. May God ever bless, guide, and protect you, is the earnest daily prayer of Mrs. E. A. SKIVINGTON, 714 Rhode Island Avenue, Washington, D.C.

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STON, Churchill P.O.

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(Continued.) IV.

Next morning at breakfast Ellerton handed to his wife a little gilt-edged note with a handsome monogram, and said: "You must look your very best to-day, for among our queets is to figure a royal princess."

Then, while she read the missive, he turn-Then while sale read the missive, he turned to me adding:

"The Princess — isstaying at Lord —'s close by, and I must of course graciously accept the honour she proposes doing me. Well 1" he asked, glancing at Mya.

The little lady looked inclined to pout.

"The Princess corner to see the sculptor's

"The Princess comes to see the sculptor's statues, not his wife," she said with disdain; "I need not appear at all."
"Nonsense," Ellerton urged coaxingly, "I

have set my mind on your wearing the peony-coloured brocade dress, with the waist clasp and aigrette of antique gold and rubies. As to your hair, to-day I will dress it for you: for no one else can do it so well."

That little speech seemed to make matters mooth, and the moment breakfast was over smooth, and the moment breakfast was over Mya set to work on her preparations, appar-ently in the highest spirits. I helped her to carry flowers from the conservatory for the decorations of the staircase and studio, mak-ing myself generally useful till luncheon. Im-mediately after, Mya disappeared to go through the mysteries of the toilet, and we did not meet again till 3 o'clock, when the guests be-cent to arrive.

There is always an apogee in social gatherings, and one tableau out of the shifting groups in Ellerton's studio that afternoon emains photographed on my memory. It was toward the close of the rec

when the most illustrious guests are always sure to arrive; and in this case, the coming of the royal princess and her train added the ast touch to a scene of unusual brilliancy. The guests, numbering upward of thirty, had fallen back, now forming a semicircle before the Pygmalion, the princess and the sculptor standing a little in advance of the rest, whilst he spoke of his work and listened to her

The magnificence of the ladies' dresses, all of rich material and warm colours as became the season, contrasted strikingly with the seldness and purity of the marbles, whilst a blaze of colour even more dazzling than that of jewels and brocade was afforded by the abundance of hothouse flowers on every side.
It was invetable that even Ellerton's beautiful se bride should undergo momentary clipse. Perhaps the handsomest woman in the roem, and certainly the only one exqui-sitely dressed, she had nevertheless been com-pelled like the rest to make way tor her hus-band's illustrious guest, no daughter of England, but of a royal house allied distantly with our own, and herself betrothed to a foreign

bleman. Italian on her mother's side This young lady, standing by Ellerton, was peculiarly distinguished from the others by the simplicity of her dress, a white felt hat with nothing in the shape of ornament but a spray of jewels, and a long white fur-lined Cashmere cloak, being all that was observable. She was tall and graceful, and her pearly campizeton, exquisite fairness, and pure con-tour, might well commend themselves to a scalptor. Ellerton was evidently fascinated by her appearance, and perhaps saw, or fancied he saw, as I think everyone did in the room, a certain shadowy resemblance to the beautiful statue before her.

And just as the attitude of the lovers in rble, the bending artist, the upraised naiden, was that of eager, passionate expec-ation, so now Ellerson's face glowed at the lady's praises, whilst her own, uplifted to his. over with sympathetic ardour and de-

The likeness, fantastic though it might be, was apparent a few minutes only. When the semicircle was broken to make way for Ellerton and his royal guest, and the brilliant company streamed into the hall where tea awaited us, every trace of illusion had vanished. Except from the jealous mind of Mya! I noted her flushed cheek and the quick unices she directed toward her husband as he still hovered, being in duty bound so to do, by the side of the princess. Not that she was any longer eclipsed, for all present seem-ed vying with each other to do homage to their host's unique and fascinating bride. But these observances scarcely seem gratify her, and if there was a world of injured feeling in her looks, none the less was there abundance of wistfulness. Ellerton all this time remained wholly unconscious of his wife's state of mind. I had never seen him gayer or more genial. He was enjoying an artistic triumph, prologue of a nobler triumph to come, and his flushed cheek, sparkling eye, and beaming smile made him doubly gracious and doubly handsome. Seizand tried to engage her in conversation.
Using the privilege of her husband's oldest friend, I praised everything, her dress, the

tea-table, the general arrangements.
"Will it soon be all over?" she asked with a look of inexpressible ennui; "I do not feel at home; I cannot understand the conversation of these people and their way of looking at things! To hear them talk one might suppose there was nothing to live for but sculpture and painting. Are they only acting a ment or do they really live in a world which part, or do they really live in a world which is not real and tangible?"

This question, by no means an easy one to answer, showed no little perspicuity on Mya's part. Sure enough, to judge from the conversation of all present, an outsider might well suppose that the full significance, the real strength and vitality of existence, lay here. How could I make clear to her the subtle distinction she could not see? could I explain that art is indeed a life and a world in itself, most real, most tangible to its true devotee, but a counterpart and an addition, not a hellow image substituted for the true one? There were true critics, true art-lovers among Elierton's visitors, and thus it came about that the conversation had been of an unusually intense nature. No mere conventional utterances were these, but the fervid thoughts of men and women who felt art, and to whom it represented the highest and best phase of human intellect. I was about to answer, when the young princess, with extreme, almost affectionate gracious-

ness, moved toward her hostess. "You must indeed, be proud of your husband's great work," she said, taking her hand and perusing her with curious interest, "and when it is the admiration of the whole world, You are very kind," was all Mya said.

smiling and bowing, nevertheless, as in duty bound. The perfect self-possession and al-most marble-like coldness of the princess, needless to say, a woman of the world, although but twenty-two, contrasted strangely with the underlying yet ill-concealed restlessness and fieriness of the Japanese beauty. It was plain enough, at least to me, that only a spark was needed to kindle the smouldering ashes into flame. Mere outsiders might well take these serpentine wreathings of her lissome form, these twitches of the beautiful lips, these side-looks and blushes, to mean nmon shyness and ingenuousness only.

The princess, fearing to embarrass her hostess further, now took leave, and her going was the signal for a general dispersion. The rest of the day, as is usually the case after a period of excitement, was unusually quiet, and we all retired to rest earlier than usual, Ellerton declaring himself quite worn out with the hard work of the last few weeks. "But the climax rewards me," he said gaily, as he caught the bedroom candle; "the Pyg-

s he caught the bedroom candle; "the Pygnalion is sold. It is to adorn a Royal
fuseum in Italy, Could higher praise be
warded to any English work of art?"
I congratulated him heartily, and locked
ound for Mya, but she was gene.

"My wife is sadly tired with the long
ay's fatigue. Excuse her abrupt departure,"
merten said kindly. They bade each other
conditional and west each on a conveyage.

I slept unessily, troubled, I knew not why, ath vague presentiments of evil. Ellerton, arits school comdrade and oldest friend,

was so dear and so very interesting to mewas so dear and so very interesting to me—we must love our friends in proportion to the interest with which they inspire us—that I could not discern a cloud on his horizon without a feeling of pain and apprehension. This sunny-tempired joyeus, joy-inspiring nature had never yet been harassed by trouble or real personal sorrow. Truth to tell, he had been hitherto a spoilt child of fortune, of his friends and of the world generally. On this airy, enthusiastic, ever buoyant temperament, it seemed unfair to lay the burden of a care. He must be happy because he so relished happiness; and because it so well became him. Thus it came about that these fleeting visions of trouble in store for Ellerton disturbed me more, perhaps, than any personal visions of trouble in store for Effection dis-turbed me more, perhaps, than any personal chagin of my own would have dome. I was made of tougher material, and could better bear the stings and buffetings of evil fortune. I was, moreover, much less given to a romantic expectation and visions of unalloyed felicity. What effect a disenchantement regarding his marriage would be, I dreaded to contemplate. For I saw that a terrible revelation was in store for him. This world of art, this life within life, which was his, and never would be hers, must estrange husband and wife.

be hers, must estrange husband and wife.
Her woman's jealousy would have its way,
and it was directed against what was dearer
far to him even than love and life itself, namely, his art. I had seen clearly eneugh during the past week, and Mya had doubtless vaguely dis-covered too, that by this capricious marriage Ellerton had sought rather to adorn and beautify, than to strengthen and complete his existence. He sufficed for himself. What he had sought in a wife was a toy, brilliant flawless, unique. How would it fare with him when too late he should find out the

It was such thoughts as these that made of sleep seem almost interminable to me When at last the cold, luminous March dawn came, I rose, and throwing on a wrapper opened the window; an inhalation of pure air

ften acting as a sedative. My chamber overlooked the eastern side of the pretty little domain, a bare sweep of turt, planted with ornamental shrubs, along which a narrow path led to a side gate opening on to the high road. Beyond slope and shrubs rose a clump of magnificent old trees, and between the bare branches could be discerned glimpees of the New Forest, one vast pandernal its vast were that outling recalling rama, its vast serrated outline reca orams, its vast serrated outline recaining mountain scenery. Just such purple undulations as these, with towering summit and deep clefts, greet the traveller in the highlands of the Jura and Auvergne.

In the sharp silvery light of this bright spring dawn, not a feature of the wide land pring dawn, not a remained and cape was lost, and I was gazing on it in admiration when two small, bending figures addenly broke its wonderful, almost solemn suddenly broke its wonderful, almost

The figures in question were not more than a handred yards from me, that is to say, they were hastening along the narrow path, entioned, toward the road. It was impos sible for me not to recognize the slight, somewhat conspicuously dressed figure at a glance, and I do not know why the sight of Mya, abroad at that hour in company with her little maid, should have struck me with some thing like dismay.

The little lady of the house had only bee seized with a sudden desire to ramble in the New Forest at dawn, and she was subject to caprices. This was but in keeping with the

The pair, moreover, were furnished with paskets—Japanese baskets of an unusual size—and it occurred to me as a happy solution ing. Mya had set her mind on cutting some herb of rare excellence with which to make cosmetics, or who knows? some beautifying collyrium for eyes sore with weeping; or, allowed my fancy full play, she might be in quest of some love-herb, which, carefully decocted, should make whole her husband's

heart?
Still, I confess, this wagary on the part of my hostess inspired me with uneasiness. I longed for breakfast-time to bring a solution of the mystery, occupying the interval with snatches of sleep and vivid dreams; the picturesque pair scuttling along the garden walk, forming the central figure of each. When at last, the breakfast gong sounded, and I went downstairs, it was to find Ellerton alone.

"It seems we must breakfast en garcon," taken it into her head to go out for and has not yet returned. I looked at the time-piece on the mantel-iece which pointed to 9, and, I suppose,

ched my eyebrows, for Ellerton said:
"You could not have heard the garden gate click at your side of the house? I have no idea, myself, at what time they started. I hesitated for a moment, and then told him what I had seen.

The expression of annoyance deepened into one of concern. He sat down, however

and poured out the coffee for us both, drink ng his own hastily, and only accompanied by morsel of bread. "It must be but a caprice," he said de

precatingly, yet with uneasy glances down the grand walk, and at the time-piece. "A vagary! Yet the New Forest is so vast and intricate that I cannot bear the notion of her being there with only the little Hindoo girl. What if they should lose their way? or fall in with rough people, Mya has a habit of

in with rough people, Mya has a habit of wearing so many jewels! It was a foolish freak on her part—"

He did not say—"I cannot understand it."
I saw quite well that something unpleasant had happened the day before; that in fact for the first time the adoring husband had been ruffled by his lovely bride.

"And I am bidden to lunch at Lord—"'s to meet the princess. How can I fulfil my

to meet the princess, How can I fulfil my engagement unless Mya be back by noon?"
"Perhaps their large baskets meant a picnic a deux? I suggested. "The weather is fine enough to breakfast out of doors in a

sheltered spot."
"No," he replied, his face growing darker and darker. "I fear some more serirous purpose is at the bottom of this step. We had an unhappy misunderstanding last night, and, would you believe it, about a statue?" I showed no surprise at such a statement.
"You had divined as much?" he went on.
"Then you were less blind than myself. This child of nature, for so she has ever remaine child or nature, for so see has ever remained in spite of the conventional gloss my so-called education has imparted, this incomparable ingenue deemed me enamored of a statue. That exquisite marble ideal of my fancy became a hateful rival to her, and she sees in my fondness for it an alienation from herself my fondness for it an alienation from herself.

And to make matters worse, the fanciful
theory was heightened yesterday by a resemblance she was pleased to find between
the marble lady and the beaatiful princess, our guest. I had but imagined in stone, my first, last and only love! So she thinks. My wife is such a child that I can talk of her as I could not do were she an ordinary woman, he added, "and this childishness manifests itself, not at all in intellectual things; she can apply herself—as you have seen—to wholly new lines of thought, and acquire quite foreign branches of knowledge, with extraordinray ease and rapidity. But she is a child, morally speaking, unable in the least degree to measure the consequences of her own acts, or her relations as a responsible being to others. And intellectually, though gifted largely with the power of perception and memory, she lacks the faculty of appreciating the relation of things, the due preparation

memory, she lacks the faculty of appreciating the relation of things, the due preparation necessary in balancing human affairs. She was disappointed to find that, instead of filling my life, she only occupied a subordinate place in it. My devotion to the sculpter's art first took her by surprise, then repelled her. But, for heaven's sake, Stevens, tell me what is to be done. Time is going. It must be five hours or more since, according to your shew-ing, they went away. I am really grewing

most uneasy."

The only pessible thing to be done was to instigate a search in the Forest under the pretext that Madame—as she was always called—must have gone out for a ramble with her lindoo attendant and lost her way.

I hurried off, to strike out in one direction, an old man-servant was sent out in another. Ellerton was to follow us, taking a third, as soon as he had dispatched s note of excuse to

VI. From Frank Ellerton to Carruthers Ster "It is some months since that March night when, after a long day spent in my service. I so roughly, almost brutally, indeed, begged you to leave my home. The fact was, something had happened which was near maddening me, which, for the time being, did certainly deprive me of self-control, and on that account I wanted to be alone. I could not hear even my oldest friend the services when the services were my could be serviced. bear even my oldest friend to see me unman-ned. To-day for the first time I take anyone into my confidence. I could not do so by word of mouth. I doubt, in fact, whether I shall ever have conrage to speak of the mat-ter at all; but it is kind of unburdening to ter at all; but it is kind of unburdening to write of it freely to you, and of course my letter is for you alone. Immediately you had quitted the house that March morning, in order to look for the missing Mya and her Hindoo I sat down and penned a hurried note of excuse to Lord B.—. I then gave one or two necessary orders to the servants, and was about to join in the search also, when an indefinable longing seized me to take a farewell look of my statue before it should be packed for transmission to the Academy. I felt as if a glance at the ineffable calm and mutely responsive beauty therein embodied I feit as if a glance at the inenable caim and mutely responsive beauty therein embodied would console me for the cruelty of the living love I had taken to my heart only to sting. Love is cruel, I thought, but art is kind; and art shall henceforth be my mistress, my salvation, and we compared to the control of the contr vation, and my comforter!

"Outside the door I stood for a mor with a sudden thrill of joy, and triumphant, foreseeing how the pearly spring light would beautify—almost etherealize—the marble, realizing my sunniest aspirations and ripest experience. I felt that my work was good, so that I had reason to rejoice.

"I opened the door, and what was my horrow and dummar to find instead of the corrections."

horror and dismay to find, instead of the dream of loveliness with which my whole being was full, a torn, maimed, scared, almost hideous thing! By some monstrous piece of wickedness, and also no little manual dexterity, my beautiful statue had been ruined past help. Nothing short of a miracle of the olden times could now restore it. I stood for some minutes contemplating

the wreck like one in a dream, unable to m an inch or open my lips."
"Then, when I realized the true state of things, all the self-mastery went out of me, for a moment, and I believe I burst into

"No more of the deed, and only words more about the perpetrator. I have not taken the world into my confidence with regard to either. No one knows why my much talked of Pygmalion never made its appear-ance at the academy. Still less does anyone guess what part the sculptor's wife played in guess what part the sculptor's wife played in this year's shortcomings. Mya—thus much you may have heard—is living in Paris, and and when you and other trusted emissaries were searching the New Forest, in bodily fear lest she had been murdered for the sake of her jewels, she was steaming from South ampton to Havre, bent only on whiling away a few days in the French capital till the wrath of her lord and master should pass away. She expected, indeed, to have cured me of statue-making forever more, and to have enticed me to Paris, all adoration and repentance. repentance. I need not say that in these sur ises she has been entirely out of her reckon ing. I make her a sufficient allowance, we are and shall ever remain, in other spects, strangers to each other. So much for my Japanese romance. When will you run down and see me? The New Forest is just now in full glory. The sooner the better, old

A PITTSBURGH TRAGEDY.

A Murder and Suicide. A shocking and sensational affair took place at Edgewood, Ohio, the other day. William Murphy, a well-connected and remarkably brilliant man, was married about 15 years ago to the daughter of Judge Latshaw, of Somerset county. Murphy was in the wholesale boot and shoe business, and made money rapidly. After awhile Murphy began to drink heavily, and in 1872 his wife obtained a divorce. The counter divided, their property heavily, and in 1872 his wife obtained a divorce. The couple divided their property, and Mrs. Murphy, who was a noted beauty and wit, soon after married a Mr. Campbell. The latter died, leaving his widow a large fortune. Murphy hoped that he would be fortune. ceased to love her. About a week ago Murphy told a friend that a few days before that he had seen his former wife, and had put his arm around her, and had cocked his revolver in his pocket. He intended to shoot her but did not. He said to his friend that some day would kill her. About two weeks ago Mrs. Campbell was married to Newton Clarran, a druggist who belongs to a well-known family. This affected Murphy greatly, and he has been drinking heavily since then. To-day he went to the McClarrans' residence and saw Mrs McClarran alone. He residence and saw lars modularian and. He shot her and wounded her so that it was feared she would die, but she may recover. He then shot himself through the brain and died soon after. The details of the case are very sensational. The story of Mrs. Mc-Clarran is as follows: Mr. Murphy called at the house and asked to see Mrs. McClarran, and was received by her in the parlour. After some conversation, no person present but the two, he related a story of a cousin the two, he related a story of a cousin of his who had committed suicide by shooting himself behind the ear. After narrating this he arose from the chair, walked over to the sofa where Mrs. McClarran was sitting and said, "I hope you will be happy." He then caught her around the neck, evidently with the intention—as it afterwards seems to Mrs. McClarran—of shooting her behind the ear. She threw her head aside and he fired, the ball taking effect in the left shoulder. the ball taking effect in the left shoulder. The shot was heard by the servant girl in the kitchen, who, in the excitement, instead of coming to Mrs. McClarran's assistance, ran out of the house. Mr. Murphy, immediately after shooting the lady, placed the revolver at the back of his head, it is thought, with the intention of shooting himself behind the ear. intention of shooting himself behind the ear. The shot was ill-directed, and took effect on the He staggered and fell, and the lady thought he was dead A moment afterwards he half raised himself on his elbow and fired a second shot, which entered the cheek as d passed to the brain. Mrs. McClarran then made her way out of the room as far as the back parlour door. She then thought that she was mortally wounded, and having no one to explain the matter to made a note of explanation of the occurrence to Mr. McClarran. She was found a few minutes later by the servant returning. Dr. Sample was immediately summoned, and word sent to Mr. McClarran who, in company with Drs. S. McKelvy and Gallagher, repaired to the scene. At the in-terview he was friendly to the lady, and she had no suspicion of any thought of violence on his part. No affair of the kind in twenty years has caused as much excitement here as this, owing to the standing of the parties. Mrs. McClarran is the daughter of Judge

Latshaw, of Somerset, and is a sister-in-law of Hon. A. H. Coffroth, present member of con-Champion Light Weights. A few days since we noticed the birth of child in Portage whose weight was two and a half pounds. On Wednesday of this week a healthy babe weighing one pound was born at Peoria.—Kalamazoo (Mich.) Telegraph, June 10.

The immense sale and great popularity of Green's August Flower in all towns and villages in the civilized world has caused many imitators to adopt similar names, expecting to reap a harvest for themselves at the expense of the afflicted. This Medicine was introduced in 1868, and for the cure of Dyspepsis and Liver Complaint with them offers. pepsia and Liver Complaint, with their effects, such as Sour Stomach, Costiveness, Sick Stomach, Sick Headache, Indigeation, Palpitation of the Heart, vertigo, etc., etc., it never has failed to our knowledge. Three doses will relieve any case of Dyspepsia. Two million bottles sold last year. Price 75 cents. AMERICAN MARRIAGES.

onfusion of State Laws—Married and Un married Half a Dozen Times in Journey ing to San Francisco. It is to be hoped, says the New ribune, that the Supreme Court at W. Tribune, that the Supreme Court at Washington may soon reach and decide the case understood to be pending before it involving the validity of marriage between persons who travel out of their State to be united. Such marriages are recurring with increasing frequency; and they are raising questions of morality, good order, legitimacy, inheritance, dower, bigamy, which cannot be stilled for a generation. Pacific coast papers have much to say just now of the case of a Chinaman named Leg (this lighter). generation. Pacine control of a C to say just now of the case of a C named Lee Chin, living in Wyom named Lee White woman. She was named Lee Chin, living in Wyoming, who courted a white woman. She was "willing;" but the statutes of Wyoming forbid intermatriages between whites and Chinese. Colorado, it seems, has no such law. The loving couple therefore went to Denver for the wedding ceremony; and then returned to Wyoming in trustful reliance on the maxim; A marriage valid where made is valid everywhere. But they have been indicted for miscognation. This case will he somewhat cegenation. This case will be somewhat complicated by our relations with China; for the treaties contain somewhat emphatic declarations as to the *civil rights" of our Chinese residents, which cannot be gainsaid by Territorial or even State laws. Accordingly the Chinese consul at Denver has taken up the defence of his compatriot; and it is even stated that the Chinese Ambassador at Washington is to address a remonstrance to the

this question justly and conveniently while the States persist in maintaining such discordant laws as to what shall be a valid mar cordant laws as to what shall be a valid marriage. If the highest judicial authority shall say that the rule, "A marriage valid where it is made is valid everywhere," is absolute, and applies to all cases, no State will have power to enforce her laws, however reasonation at the laws in the case of the laws. ble, against a rule or practice established in another, however lax. Wyoming can break up an amalgamated household if the marriage occurred in the Territory, but not one when the marriage was solemnized in Denver, though the two families may be living side by the same circumstances. Even a side under the same circumstances. Even a Mormon will bring his harem to New York in the expectation of claiming that his mar-riages were "valid where made." If the said authority shall go to the other extreme, and say that every marriage may be tested by the laws of the State where the parties the laws of the State where the parties live, a couple removing to a new State will hardly know whether they are married or not; thousands wedded in New York, or wherever the common law rule that actual consent is sufficient prevails, and removing to a State where a fixed ceremony is required, may find their tie questioned; on a wedding trip to California, the bride may become married and unmarried half a dozen times without knowing it. If a midway course is taken, and marriages made out a dozen times without knowing it. If a mid-way course is taken, and marriages made out of the State are pronounced valid if made ni good faith, but void if there was intent to evade the law (as is sometimes said), then the most delicate and far-reaching questions of most delicate and far-reaching questions of social status and property rights are made to depend upon that most uncertain and difficult of inquiries, the question of intent; a child may at any time find his legitimacy disputed and his inheritance forfeited because he cannot gather proof of what his father and mother mentally intended, years before the child's highly he restreet results. nother mentally intended, years before and child's birth, when he, perhaps, travelled to the State where she was living, was married the State where she was living, was married the State where she was living. o a State not permitting just such a marriage s they made. There is no remedy for these difficulties,

THE BRITISH HOUSE OF COMMONS.

riage laws of the States.

except in some amendment to the constitution or other far-reaching measure which will es-tablish reasonable uniformity among the mar-

Members Ordered to Withdraw. Mr. TOTTENHAM—I beg to ask the Attorney-General for freland a question of which I have given time private notice—namely, whether Lord Dimeasible's so, Mr. Daly, was fired at and winned yesterday near his father's residence at Loughrea, in Galway; whether this is not the third murder or attent to words. was fired at and weanded vesterday near his father's residence as Loughrea, in Galway; whether this is not the third murder or attempt to murder within the last three weeks in the same locality attributable to the Land League. (Loud cries of "Oh" and "Order" from the Home Rule members below the gangway on the Opposition side.)

Mr. T. O'CONNOR— I rise, sir, to a roint of her lover was attributed to be married. order. I wish to ask whether it is not one of the standing rules of this House that no question to a Minister shall contain an expression of opinion with regard to matters in dispute. The hon member in attributing— as I would put it, mendaciously attributing—

to the Land League the responsibility-(Loud cries of " Order.") Sir S. NORTHCOTE-I wish to ask you, sir whether the word "mendacious" is a word that can be properly applied by one member of the House to another. (Hear, hear.)
The Speaker—If the hon. member, when he made use of the word "mendacious," applied it to a member of the House, he is clearly out of order, and I must ask him to withdraw the word. (Cheers.)

The O'DONOGHUE—I rise to ask you, sir— Loud cries of "Order," and "Withdraw.") The SPEAKER-I cannot allow any interpo tion. (Cheers.)
Mr. T. O'CONNOR—I will withdraw the word, sir, and I will substitute for it "inac-curately." The hon. member, in inaccurate-ly attributing to the Land League the ponsibility for outrages which the League as done its best to repress—
The SPEAKER—As the hon, member ha

applied to another hon, member the word mendacious," I call upon him to withdraw (Cries of "He has.")
Mr. T. O'CONNOR—I did withdraw the word "mendaciously" and substituted "in-accurately "for it. (Hear, hear.) I wish to ask you, sir, whether the hon. member, in putting a question to a Minister, is not violating a standing order of this House in attributing to the Land League organization responsibility for outrages which the League repudiates, and which is, at any rate, a matter for discussion; and, secondly, whether it is in order for an hon. member to attribute esponsibility for outrage to an organization, the control of which is in the hands of hon-

nembers belonging to this Assembly "Hear, hear," and laughter.) The SPEAKER-If the hon, and gallant gentleman had placed on the paper in the linary way the terms of the question he proposed to submit to the right hon, and rned gentleman, I should have considered t my duty to strike out such an expression (Cheers from the Home

Mr. O'KELLY-I want to know, sir, whether there is any protection in this House for hon members on these benches against any gentleman making statements which are calumnious and lying. of "Order" and "Name him.")

The SPEAKER—Considering that I have called the attention of the hon, member for Galway to the language which he had used, and which he has very properly withdrawn, I am bound, after the expression made use of by the hon, member for Roscommon, to name Mr. O'Kelly. (Loud cheers and cries of

"Move.")
Mr. GLADSTONE—I rise, sir, to move that
Mr. O'Kelly be suspended from the service
of the House during the remainder of this sitting. (Cheers.)

Mr. Healy—Does that include the evening The House divided, and the numbers

were: —Ayes, 188; noes, 14; majority, 174.
The Speaker—Mr. O'Kelly will now with-Mr. O'Kelly thereupon withdrew from the Mr. McCarrey wished to ask the Speaker whether a predecessor of his had not ruled that an hon. member was not out of order in

sing the words "calumnious and mendato the statement made, and not to the hon. member who made it. (Hear.) The SPEAKER—The hon, member has asked me a question as to a point of order which is not now before the House. The House has suspended one of its members for the use of CHIT-CHAT.

Mr. McCarthy-A "calumnious and ly-

ing statement." ("No" and "Hear.")

Mr. Gladstone—If I am not out of order,
I may remark that I remember the occasion
to which the hon member refers, and of
which his recollection is, I think, inaccurate.
It was an objection taken by Lord Palmerston to the way of the way of the

ston to the use of the word "calumnious, and the word "mendacious" was not in the

Mr. McCarthy—Objection was taken by Lord Palmerston to the use of those words by a member of the House, and reference was made to a former debate in which Lord Palmerston had himself used the same words.

The Speakee—I must point out that this question is altogether irrelevant. If the hon, member desires to call attention to the matter,

t is open to him to do so in the usual way

Hear, hear.)
Mr. Torrenham, who stated that he had

now altered his question in accordance with the ruling of the Chair, asked the Attorney-

A remarkable romance is related by a More

head City (N.C.) correspondent. About fifty

years ago a prepossessing young woman appeared suddenly in a small mountain village

near Asheville and obtained work in a farmer's family. She called herself Mary Burt, but gave no further clue to her origin. Her tasks were so skilfully performed, and she could

sing a song, dance a reel, and tell a story so well, that she became a village favourite. Fifteen years later the mystery surrounding

her was forgotten. Having declined more

than one good offer of marriage, she set-

tled down as a good-natured old maid, be-

came the beneficent "aunt" of the neigh-bourhood, and finally was persuaded to take charge of a country school near by. After several years of teaching her whole charac-

ter seemed to change. She became moody, melancholy, and fond of solitude. Purchas

ing a lovely and lonely spot among the mountains, she had a rude log hut built, and there

she lived without any companionship but that of her dog, cat, cow, and chickens. Her

only book was the Bible, and this she nearly

learned by heart. The publication of this woman hermit's story in the Asheville Citizen not long ago brought a solu-

Citizen not long ago brought a solution of the mystery. The article was copied into a Vermont paper, and attracted the notice of Robert Fletcher, a prominent citizen of that State, and Fletcher soon after

visited Asheville, sought the editor of the

Visited Asheville, sought the enter of the Citizen, and together they went to Miss Burt's house. The hermit did not recognize the Vermonter, but she soon learned that he was her old lover. A mistake had kept them

ever, and suddenly left her home in Maine.

Going to Boston, she shipped as stewardess on a ship bound for Liverpool. The vessel was wrecked on the North Carolina coast,

and after many adventures at sea in an open

boat and among friendly Indians on land, Miss Howe found her way to civilization.

Robert Fletcher traced his runaway sweet-

heart to the ship on which she sailed, and, hearing of the loss of the vessel, always

mourned her as dead till the North Carolin

How to Escape Drowning.

A writer in Nature says :- I wish to sho

stances, be avoided even in the case of per

frightful casualties render every working sug-

gestion of importance, and that which I here offer I venture to think is entirely available:

When one of the inferior animals takes the

water, falls, or is thrown in, it instantly be-

But when a man who cannot "swim" falls

gins to walk as it does when out of the water

into the water, he makes a few spasmodic

The brute, on the other hand, treads water emains on the surface, and is virtually insub-

mergible. In order, then, to escape drowning

it is only necessary to do as the brute does, and that is to tread or walk the water. The

brute has no advantage in regard of his rela-

tive weight, in respect of the water, over

brute lives, Nevertheless, any man, any woman, any child who can walk on the land

may also walk in the water just as readily as

the animal does, if only he will, and that without any prior instruction or drilling

whatever Throw a dog into the water an

ne treads or walks instantly, and there is no

imaginable reason why a human being under like circumstances should not do as the dog

The brute indeed walks in the water

stinctively, whereas the man has to be told. The ignorance of so simple a possibility

-namely: the possibility of treading water-strikes me as one of the most

singular things in the history of man, and speaks very little indeed for his in-

telligence. He is, in fact, as ignorant on the subject as the new-born babe. Perhaps

something is to be ascribed to the vague

thing; when a dog swims, It means another and quite a different act. The dog is wholly

incapable of swimming as a man swims; bu

nothing is more certain than that a man is

capable of swimming, and on the instant, too, as a dog swims, without any previous

training or instruction, and that by so doing, without fear or hesitancy, he will be just as

The brute in the water continues to go on all

ours, and the man who wishes to save his life

afe in the water as the dog is.

their real powers.

When a man swims, it means one

struggles, throws up his arms, and drowns,

ow drowning might, under ordinary circum-

otherwise wholly ignorant of what is

ing. The numerous

her lover was attached to another

paper gave him a happy surprise.

called the art of swimm

man, and yet the

does.

swim.

McCarthy-Objection was taken by

Mr. McC.

Assaf Pasha has sent 500 men to the plan The Mutual Union Telegraph Company Washington hangs its wires from the arch the sewers.

The Rapid Telegraph Company of Boston is working its way westward and now setting poles in Albany.

Not less than 90 per cent. of the women and five per cent. of the men in the United States wear more or less false hair. Ten tons of fish in the Genesee river have been killed by the poisonous refuse of paper mills along the banks of the river. A bushel of dead swallows were picked up

after the old Childs' house at Norwich Town Ct., had been smoked out recently. The chaplain of a North Carolina gaol is coloured preacher, who is imprisoned for grand larceny and carrying concealed wea-

deneral for Ireland whether it was true that Mr. Daly, the son of Lord Dunsandle, had been fired at at Loughrea, in the county of Galway; whether that was not the third While a boy was driving last week in Cat-lin, Orange county, N.Y., both horses were struck dead by lightning. The boy jumped murder, or attempted murder, in the same locality; whether threatening posters that more were to be murdered had not been put up; and how long the Executive Government out and walked home. An artesian well at Atchison, Kan., is said

intended to permit that body, the Land League—(cries of "Order" from the Irish o furnish both fresh and salt water. A long ube extends to the salt water vein, and shorter one to the fresh water. Mr. T. O'CONNOR rose to a point of order The exhibition of wines at Milan has never He asked whether the hon, and gallant mem-ber, in re-introducing into his question an exbeen equalled at any world's fair. All sorts are on hand. Wine is the principal crop of pression of opinion which the Speaker had ruled to be out of order, had not disregarded Italy, silk the next.

There is an "artist" physician in New York, whose specialty is extracting the red the authority of the Chair, and therefore sub ected himself to the penalty of being named 'Hear, hear" from Irish members.)
The SPEAKER said that as the terms of the ploom from topers' noses and making them of a virgin whiteness. He finds plenty of non. and gallant member's question were prepatrons.

was an irregularity on his part in making use of them. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. TOTTENHAM said that the terms were A license has been issued in Boston for the marriage of two young Japanese. The ex-pectant groom is a student; his bride is 17 years old, and was his playmate in their not the same. (Cries of "Name, name, from the Irish members.)
The SPEAKER—If the words were not the

When the proposition to erect a statue to Thiers was put to the vote in the Municipal Council of Marseilles the other day, his same I have nothing more to say.

The ATTORNEY-GENERAL for Ireland fellow-townsmen rejected it by twenty-fou The only information I have is probably that which is in the hon. and gallant member's votes to two. possession also. I have seen a statement to the effect mentioned in one paper, and an-The new roof on the cupola of St. Peter's cathedral at Rome is divided into sixteen sec ions, each one requiring 1,000,000 pounds o other that it has not been confirmed. lead. It was begun seventeen years ago, and will not be finished for two years longer. have no information on the subject. I believe that there have been one or more attacks made on persons in that district.

The Coldstream Guards, like everybody else who goes to Ireland, find themselves mixed family quarrels. The last evictions at which they assisted were that of a daughte by her mother, and of a son-in-law father in-law.

Once upon a time the clothing of an Ice landic sailor who had died of smallpox in Denmark was sent back to his bereaved family, with the startling effect of so widely spreading the contagion that 18,000 Danes died of the disease in the ensuing six months. There is now being published in Vienna

n periodical parts, "The Oriental Travels of the Crown Prince Rudolp." The work is rofusely illustrated with original sketches the royal author, and it is favourably poken of by German critics. Sophocles' "Œdipus Tyrannus," ated into French verse, is to be produced at

the Comédie Française with great éclat. This version was first played there in 1858, and the music of Membrée, written for the occa sion, will also be revived, "If a doctor has the luck to find out a new

malady," said Oliver Wendell Homes the other day, "it is tied to his name like a tin kettle to a dog's tail, and he goes clattering down the highway of fame to continue the continue of the said of the continue of the conti down the highway of fame to posterity with his attachment following at his heels." A German ragpicker named J. Pranch aged sixty years has just been ejected from the attic of a Buffalo tenement house, where he had been living in the most abject squalor.

Two bags, containing over \$4,000 in gold and silver coins, were found in his possession. Hilinois has a new law relating to deadly weapons. It prohibits the sale, gift, loan, or barter to a minor of any weapon capable of concealment on the person, and requires dealers in such weapons to keep a complete registry of their sales for public inspection. Parsees around the "Towers of Silence"
—whither the corpses of Parsees at Bombay
are taken immediately after death to be de-

voured by vultures-will often wait and watch until every atom of the flesh of the they love has been consumed by the birds. News received from Iceland states that the winter has been harder than ever known thermometer in March having fallen a low as 36 degrees (Reaumur) below zero. Th population has suffered severely, and numbers f cattle and sheep have perished.

The Marquis of Huntly is spoken of a Madras presidency. Lord Huntly has already been in India, and especially made himself acquainted with the presidency in question; and he is of a good age, with a pro-

gressive turn of mind. There will be sold in a few weeks, by Messrs. Sotheby & Wilkinson, in London the famous historical collection of book made by Mr. Henry Stevens, a well-known American bibliopole. The Franklin depart-ment alone comprises nearly three thousand MSS., which, with books the earliest and rarest known, will be offered in one lot at

\$35,000. Richard Wagner recently wrote to London uggesting the introduction of music as a good and healthy thing for the sick in hospitals An eccentric Englishman jumped at the idea and has begun negotiations to give the London sick some of Wagner's compositions. If he succeeds, many poor souls will die hearing the "music of the future."

The project of a balloon trip across the Atlantic, which received a quieting blow in the Wise-Donaldson fiasco of seven years ago, is now revived by King, the aeronaut. In order to demonstrate the feasibility of keeping a balloon inflated long enough for the purpose, he will undertake an air journey from the Mississippi to the Atlantic coast. The Supreme Court of Denmark has sen

tenced thirty-nine negroes, including three women, to death, on account of their parti-cipation in the murders and incendiarism during the late negro riots in the island of Sauta Cruz, in the West Indies. As severa of the prisoners appear to have the right to claim being British subjects, their condemna-tion will most probably lead to diplomatic interference by the British Government. The Grand Duke Michael possesses estate the province of Pultova exceeding 150,000 acres, and yielding a net income of £40,000 a

year. This sum is largely due to the exertions of a German steward, who pays the farm labourers 15 copecks—8 cents—for working 15 hours a day. Nihilism is rife among the labourers, and the steward has to be protected by Cossacks and police. which is attached to the word An English parliamentary return just issued of cases of probate or administration granted on presumption that the parties are dead, shows that about 180 persons have un-accountably disappeared in the five years 1873-7, leaving property of value behind them. In no case has occasion been found to revoke one of these grants, though a case is mentioned of one Randolph Payne who re-turned alive, though his will had been proved

and cannot otherwise swim must do so too, in 1879 on what appeared to be satisfactory evidence that he had died at sea. In the case striking alternately, one, two, one, two, but without hurry or precipitation, with hand and foot exactly as the brute does. Whether of a lady, described as "Sarah, Countess of Mandelslone," the court refused a grant, he be provided with paw or hoof, the brute hough she was stated to have made no sign swims with the greatest ease and buoyancy since 1857. A correspondent of the Lockport Union, in The human being, if he will, can do so too, with the further immense advantage of writing from Charlotte, tells of a man who received a package of seed from the Bureau of Agriculture at Washington marked having a paddle-formed hand, and of being able to rest himself when tired by floating, a thing of which the animal has no conception.

Men and animals are able to sustain them-Perennial Rye Grass." Having conferred with his neighbours, the farmer who received selves for long distances in the water, and would do so much oftener were they not in-

with his neighbours, the farmer who received the favour has learned that he has a fine crop of "quick grass," or "quack grass," as it is more commonly called. The seed is purported to have been imported from England, but notwithstanding all the enterprise of the Agricultural Bureau officials, the American apacitated, in regard to the former at least, by sheer terror, as well as complete ignorance Agricultural Bureau officials, the American farmers are ahead of them, and have alread An allopathic physician at Mount Clemens, Mich., refused to act as a pall-bearer at ens, Mich., refused to act as a pall-bearer at a funeral because a homeopath had also been invited. had a long acquaintance with the perennia rye grass, which in the main consists in their trying, often in vain, to root it out.

WONDERFUL POPULARITY

THE RENOWNED MEDICIN The Greatest Curative Success of the AgeA Voice from the People.

No medicine introduced to the public has
ever met with the success accorded to Hop
Bitters. It stands to-day the best-known
curative article in the world. Its marvellous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy, and effective agent known for the building up of deblitated systems. The following witnesses are offered to recyce this.

are offered to prove this :-What It Did for an Old Lady. What It Did for an Old Lady.

COSHOCTON STATION, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878.

GENTS,—A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. In fact, one case, a lady of over seventy years, had been sick for years, and for the past ten years I have known her she has not been able to be around half the time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remthe time. About six months ago she got so feeble she was helpless. Her old remedies, or physicians, being of no avail, I sent to Deposit, forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such a very beneficial effect on her that one bottle improved her so she was able to dress herself and walk about the here. and walk about the house. When she had taken the second bottle she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbour's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use.

W. B. HATHAWAY Agent U. S. Ex. Co

An Enthusiastic Endorsement. GORHAM, N. H., July 14, 1879.

GENTS,—Whoever you are, I don't know sout I thank the Lord and feel grateful to you but I thank the Lord and seel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterated medicines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more. Four years ago I had a slight shock of palsy, which nnerved me to such an extent that the least excitement would make meshake like the ague. Last May I was induced to try Hop Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my nerves that they are now as steady as they ever were. It used to take both hands to write, but now my good right hand writes this. Now, if you continue to manufacture as honest and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fort ine, and confer the greatest blessing on your fellow-men that was ever con

ferred on mankind.

Duty to Others. CHAMBERSBURG, July 25, 1875. This is to let the people know that I, Anns Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, am now Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, am now past seventy-four years of age. My health has been very bad for some years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dyspepsia, great debility, and constipation of the bowels. I was so miserable I could hardly eat anything. I heard of Hop Bitters, and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottles, and I feel wonderfully good, well, and strong again. My bowels are regular, my appetite good, and cough all gone. I feel so well that I think it my duty to let the people know, as so many knew how bad I was, what the medicine has done for me, so they can cure nedicine has done for me, so they can cure themselves with it.

ANNA M. KRIDER,

A Husband's Testimony. My wife was troubled for years with lotches, moth patches, and pimples on her face, which nearly annoyed the life out of her. She spent many dollars on the thousand infallible (?) cures, with nothing but injurious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N.Y., who had had similar experience, and had been cured with Hop Bitters, induced her to try it. One bottle has made her face

as smooth, fair, and soft as a child's, and given her such health that it seems almost a A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience. T travelled all over Europe and other foreign countries at a cost or thousands of dellars in search of health, and found it not. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bitters. I hope others may profit by my experience and stay at home.

A LADY, Augusta, Me.

A Lovely Chaplet.

A late fashion report says:—Nothing can be prettier than a chaplet of hop vines in blossom. A recent medical review says:—Nothing can be better as a general renovator of the health than plenty of Hop Bitters. They aid in the operations of nature; toning up the weak stomach, assisting the food to become properly assimilated, and promoting healthy action in all the organs. The dictates of fashion, as well as the laws of health, alike favour a right application of hops. A Lovely Chaple

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her old and severe at tacks of paralysis and headache.—Ed. Oswege Sun.

Use nature's real brain and nerve food and nourishing tonic, Hop Bitters, that quiets the nerves, invigorates the body, cures disease, and restores the vital energies without intoxicating.

DELEVAN, Wis., Sept. 24, 1878.

GENTS,—I have taken not quiet one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine.

D. BOYCE. D. BOYCE.

Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875.

Sirs,—I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what four doctors failed to do. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic to me.

W. L. CARTER.

If you have a slok friend whose life is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters may restore that friend to perfect health and happiness. Will you see that that friend has a bottle at once.

BRADFORD, Pa., May 8, 1875.

It has cured me of several diseases, such a nerrousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, &c. I have not seen a sick day in a year since I took Hop Bitters. Several of my heighbours use them. Mrs. Fannie Green.

Immense Sale. EVANSVILLE, Wis., June 24, 1879.
GENTLEMEN,—No bitters have had one-half the sale here and given such universal satisfaction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as everyone who triet them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of earnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.

SMITH & IDE.

SMITH & IDE. Moral Turpitude. Blame attaches to a jury of intelligent mes when they condemn a man for crime whose moral nature has been perverted by indigestion diseased liver, and kidneys. A thoughtful judgy may well consider whether society would not be better served by ordering a bottle of Hop Bitter for the unfortunate in the dock, instead of year of penal servitude.

A young girl deeply regretted that she was a colourless and cold. Her face was too white, and her hands and feet felt as though the blood dir not circulate. After one bottle of Hop Bitten had been taken she was the rosiest and healthies circl in the village, with a viscity and cheerful. girl in the village, with a vivacity and cheerfuness of mind gratifying to her friends.

CLEVELAND, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better half is firmly impressed with the idea that your Hop Bitters is the essential thing to make life happy. She has used several bot tles, and I would like to have you send me a dozen at lowest price.

B. Pope, Secretary, Plain Dealer Ct

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1879.
GENTS,—I have been taking your Hop Bitten and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers.

Value

GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 3, 1879. GRENADA, MISS., NOV. S. 1519.
My daughter, now a young mother, is using your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herself and child.
D. D. Moore,
Proprietor New South.

SANDERTON, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.

SANDERTON, Pa., NOV. 0, 101%.
DEAR SIR,—I have used four bottles of you Hop Bitters, and they have done me good and cured me. I had diarrhesa, dyspepsia, and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head and nervous.

Fig. THUNSERGER. FRED. THUNSBERGER.

Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the best ever made. GEO. W. POTTER, Baker.

AGRICULTURA

EDITORIAL NOTES

Our Conservative contemporaries erally quoted the statistics and a published in this journal respectis prices, and have doubtless disal minds of the agricultural commun lingering impressions as to the val-trade. The Seaforth Sun, after figures, makes this excellent point : get better prices for farm produ too patent to be doubted and too be disputed. They feed our own bread from our cwn wheat, instea ing it to Liverpool and taking i Western No. 2. There is not a Ontario who will say that we wil fitted by carrying our prime wheat to and using bread from inferior grain.

form journals regarding the effect of on wheat. Here are two specimens "The Maritime Provinces are la of breadstuffs; Ontario is a large se article. The duty enhances the when the foreign article is not im St. John Daily Telegraph, Jane 13. "Every person with common se to manage his own affairs knows amount of duty put upon America can help to the extent of a cent the farmer."—London Advertiser, June 1 You pays your money and tak choice. One Grit journal says the dincrease the price of wheat; the oth does not. The Reform newspapers h settle this little question between they cannot the party should hol wew, and decide in convention opinions are. pinions are.

Canadian and American apples fir

cellent market in England. The apples to Liverpool from September to May 11th, 1881, were 862,14 against 296,862 for the correspondi of the previous year. The shipment London and Liverpool during the pas amounted to 1,029,664 barrels. The capable of further expansion. wholesale fruit house, in a circular the subject of apples, gives the fol vice, which will be useful to Canadi ers and shippers:—"The good resu-ments being entirely dependent on a dition on arrival, great care ought to to ship only fresh packed fall frui steamer shipments of late apples, I pareils from Nova Scotia, have been success, and the average prices of ! and 22s. for these shipments must very satisfactory, whilst American pippins, the quality of which is by any English or Continental app an average from 15s. to 25s., and pertain instances as high as 60s. Ba cooking purposes have shown very tory quality, and sold from 15s. to same price was realized by spit spys, and russets, although golde were more valuable than rox russets. ings of good cooking quality obtair 5s. to 16s."

FARM NOTES.

Mangel wurzel plants and also sug can be transplanted with success. The members of the last wheat Chicago are said to have made \$1,250 Delicate plants in the vicinity of were nipped by frost on Wednesday The value of the exports of breads May was \$19,804,000; for May \$20,032,000.

Switzerland has opened her American meats without requiring spection or imposing any other their importation.

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latest year for which there are figures) the total was 1,586,000,000 pe The frost which did severe damage parts of Ontario a week or two ago the western part of the District of and even the tenderest vegetables neighbourhood of the Sault escaped Bees are doing remarkably well vicinity of Cobourg this season. standing the severe winter six swarms had come off before the 15th c ing the carliest swarming on an av forty stacks wintered on their summe 12,000 bushels of grain have unacc

controlled by Jack Sturges. This grain Kennett & Co., of Chicago, he house receipts for. Civil and crimin cations will be commenced to disc guilty party. A cablegram from London, Eng. a cargo of Manitoba wheat sent to has been carefully examined by lead lers and importers. It is pronoun finest sample in the market, and the

per bushel more is offered for it than

inest California. The Northern fair and Grangers sion, numbering about nine hundred Simcoe, Woodstock, Stratford, V Parkhill, and St. Mary's, arrived at by special Grand Trunk train yes. They visited the city and Model Faturning via special train at 7.30 p.m. The Mark Lane Express says :the immense importation of foreig virtually paralyzed the British mil terest. If a very much larger prop American wheat reaches us in the flour, it is impossible to deny that

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The recent frosts greatly damage crops in Bristol township. Whole of peas and beans have had ploughed over again to be re-sowed potatoes, &c., have been blighted in al tions. Other crops look well, and give mise of a satisfactory yield. There is scarcity of labour, however, and ma mers are at their wits end' to devise m harvesting their crops should they prov

Our best farmers are beginning

and, in fact, most of them have a learned, that the time spent in des weeds in the autumn is well spent, an if they would save time in cultivatin crops they must keep the weeds from ing as much as possible in all parts farm; a little carelessness in this will soon cover a farm with weed see single root of milk weed in a mowing left unmolested, will spread over an possession of a large field in a few year President Edwin Lee Brown, of the go Humane Association, said in a lectu the slaughtering of cattle, and asso with cattle that were destined to be s ered, had a brutalizing influence on me the result was an amount of cruelty handling of the beasts in transit tha sickening to persons of even moderate ment. The society is trying to co atock men of the fact, now being reco by many in the business, that such cru unprofitable, because it renders the less valuable in the food markets. form is said to be well under way, proved cattle cars are coming into use trunk railroads. The inhuman use of roads is still common, however, and to secure the punishr

mety proposes to secure the puni the prodders. The good accomplished with steel acalculable, but the cost of a box of rook's is only nominal. The statione em. The trade supplied by Brown ERFUL POPULARITY OF

W. B. HATHAWAY. Agent U. S. Ex. Co.

Enthusiastic Endorsement. GORHAM. N. H., July 14, 1879. -Whoever you are, I don't know \$ nk the Lord and feel grateful to you that in this world of s there is one compound that proves all it advertises to do, and more. Four I had a slight shock of palsy, which me to such an extent that the least would make meshake like theague. I was induced to try Hop Bitters. bottle, but did not see any change; did so change my nerves that they s steady as they ever were. It used oth hands to write, but now my t hand writes this. Now, if you o manufacture as honest and good as you do, you will accumulate ar ne, and confer the greatest blessur fellow-men that was ever con-

Duty to Others. CHAMBERSBURG, July 25, 1875. let the people know that I. Anna , wife of Tobias Krider, am now aty-four years of age. My health has bad for some years past. I was with weakness, bad cough, dysrensia lity, and constipation of the bowels rable I could hardly eat anything. Hop Bitters, and was resolved t I have only used three bottles. nderfully good, well, and strong bowels are regular, my appetite cough all gone. I feel so well that my duty to let the people know, knew how bad I was, what the as done for me, so they can cure with it.

ANNA M. KRIDER, Wife of Tobias Krider.

Husband's Testimony. was troubled for years with oth patches, and pimples on her ch nearly annoyed the life out of spent many dollars on the thouible (?) cures, with nothing but in ects. A lady friend, of Syracuse o had had similar experience, and cured with Hop Bitters, induced it. One bottle has made her face i, fair, and soft as a child's, and such health that it seems almost

SER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT. Rich Lady's Experience.

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Don't Use Stimulants. have taken not quite one bottle of the.

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SMITH & IDE.

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SPRINGFIELD, Ill., Sept. 3, 1879. we been taking your Hop Bitters reat help from them. I will give as one of the cured sufferers.

Yours, Mrs. Mary F. Starr. GRENADA, Miss., Nov. 3, 1879.

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D. D. Moore,

Proprietor New South. SANDERTON, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.

FRED. THUNSBERGER. PAULDING, Chio, Feb. 2, 1880.
Co.,—Have used two bottles of my family, and think them the

GEO. W. POTTER, Baker.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Our Conservative contemporaries have generaily quoted the statistics and arguments published in this journal respecting wheat prices, and have doubtless disabused the minds of the agricultural community of any lingering impressions as to the value of free trade. The Seaforth Sun, after citing the trade. The Seaforth Sun, after citing the figures, makes this excellent point:—"Farmers get better prices for farm products, a fact too patent to be doubted and too general to be disputed. They feed our own people with bread from our cwn wheat, instead of freighting, it to Liverpool and taking in its place Western No. 2. There is not a farmer in Ontario who will say that we will be benefitted by carrying our wine wheat to England. fitted by carrying our prime wheat to England and using bread from inferior grain."

It is interesting to read the opinions of Re form journals regarding the effect of the duty on wheat. Here are two specimens:

"The Maritime Provinces are large buyers of breadstuffs; Ontario is a large seller of that article. The duty enhances the price even when the foreign article is not imported. St. John Daily Telegraph, June 13. Every person with common sense enough to manage his own affairs knows that no amount of duty put upon American wheat can help to the extent of a cent the Canadian farmer."—London Advertiser, June 16.

You pays your money and takes journal says the duty does increase the price of wheat; the other says it does not. The Reform newspapers had better settle this little question between them. If they cannot the party should hold a powwow, and decide in convention what its opinions are.

Canadian and American apples find an excellent market in England. The exports of apples to Liverpool from September 8th, 1880. to May 11th, 1881, were 862,144 barrels, against 296,862 for the corresponding period of the previous year. The shipments to both London and Liverpool during the past season amounted to 1,029,664 barrels. The trade is capable of further expansion. A London wholesale fruit house, in a circular issued on wholesale truit house, in a circular issued on the subject of apples, gives the following ad-vice, which will be useful to Canadian grow-ers and shippers:—"The good result of ship-ments being entirely dependent on their con-dition on arrival, great care ought to be taken to ship only fresh packed fall fruit, and to avoid sailing vessels for this fruit. The steamer shipments of late apples, hard non-pareils from Nova Scotia, have been a signal success, and the average prices of 18s. to 20s. and 22s. for these shipments must have been very satisfactory, whilst American Newtown pippins, the quality of which is unequalle y any English or Continental apples, sold on an average from 15s. to 25s., and realized i ertain instances as high as 60s. Baldwins for cooking purposes have shown very satisfac-tory quality, and sold from 15s. to 20s.; the same price was realized by spitzenbergs, although golden russets were more valuable than rox russets. Green ings of good cooking quality obtained from 5s. to 16s,"

FARM NOTES.

Mangel wurzel plants and also sugar beet can be transplanted with success. The members of the last wheat pool Chicago are said to have made \$1,250,000 Delicate plants in the vicinity of Quebec were nipped by frost on Wednesday night. The value of the exports of breadstuffs for May was \$19,804,000; for May last year,

Switzerland has opened her markets to American meats without requiring any in-spection or imposing any other restraint on their importation. their importation.

The farmers in the vicinity of Kingston are judicant over the crop prospects. The hay crop promises to be extremely large and of excellent quality, and grains of all kinds

The wool clip of the world has increased five times since 1830, when it was about 320,-000,000 pounds in weight. In 1878 (the latest year for which there are cor figures) the total was 1,586,000,000 pounds. The frost which did severe damage in some parts of Ontario a week or two ago skipped the western part of the District of Algoma,

and even the tenderest vegetables in the neighbourhood of the Sault escaped unhurt. Bees are doing remarkably well in the vicinity of Cobourg this season. Notwith-standing the severe winter six fine large swarms had come off before the 15th of June eing the earliest swarming on an average o forty stacks wintered on their summer stands

12,000 bushels of grain have unaccountably disappeared from the elevator at Keokuk controlled by Jack Sturges. This is the grain Kennett & Co., of Chicago, held warehouse receipts for. Civil and criminal prose cations will be commenced to discover the guilty party.

A cablegram from London, Eng., says that a cargo of Manitoba wheat sent to Liverpool has been carefully examined by leading mil-lers and importers. It is pronounced the finest sample in the market, and threepence per bushel more is offered for it than for the inest California.

The Northern fair and Grangers' excursion, numbering about nine hundred, from Simcoc, Woodstock, Stratford, Widder, Parkhill, and St. Mary's, arrived at Guelph by special Grand Trunk train yesterday. They visited the city and Model Farm, returning via special train at 7.30 p.m.

The Mark Lane Express says:—"Lately the immense importation of foreign fleur virtually paralyzed the British milling interest." terest. If a very much larger proportion of American wheat reaches us in the shape of flour, it is impossible to deny that its influence will greatly change the system of Eng-

The recent frosts greatly damaged the crops in Bristol township. Whole fields of peas and beans have had to be ploughed over again to be re-sowed, while potatoes, &c., have been blighted in all direc tions. Other crops look well, and give promise of a satisfactory yield. There is a great scarcity of labour, however, and many far-mers are at their wits end' to devise means of harvesting their crops should they prove at all

Our best farmers are beginning to learn, and, in fact, most of them have already learned, that the time spent in destroying weeds in the autumn is well spent, and that if they would save time in cultivating hoed crops they must keep the weeds from seeding as much as possible in all parts of the farm; a little carelessness in this respect will soon cover a farm with weed seeds. A single root of milk weed in a mowing field, if left unmolested, will spread over and take possession of a large field in a few years.

President Edwin Lee Brown, of the Chica-Humane Association, said in a lecture that the slaughtering of cattle, and association with cattle that were destined to be slaughtered, had a brutalizing influence on men, and the result was an amount of cruelty in the handling of the beasts in transit that was sickening to persons of even moderate refinement. The society is trying to convince stock men of the fact, now being recognized by many in the business, that such cruelty is unprofitable, because it renders the cattle less valuable in the food markets. The reform is said to be well under way, and im proved cattle cars are coming into use on the trunk railroads. The inhuman use of iron goads is still common, however, and the so-mety proposes to secure the punishment of the prodders.

The good accomplished with steel pens is incalculable, but the cost of a box of Esterbrook's is only nominal. The stationers have them. The trade supplied by Brown Bros.,

THE GRAIN WEEVILS.

Alarming Increase of the Pest in the United States. The losses sustained by our farmers, millers, and dealers in the cereais from the depredations of insects which infest stored grain have not heretofore been of a very serious nature, says the N. Y. Sun, but within the past ten years these pests have multiplied so rapidly that some method must some method must soon be adopted to check their increase, of European countries will refuse to admit to their ports that which they now so readily welcome. The closing of European markets to American grain would certainly be a great loss to our farmers, but even this would not be so serious a matter as the destruction that retained for home use. We are not saying this to unnecessarily alarm farmer and dealers in grain, but the facts in regard to the increase of grain weevils in all parts of

the country are too overwhelming to be passed over in silence.

The greatest grain pest in the Northern States is the imported grain weevil (Calandra granaria). Just when or how it was intro duced is not known, but it is only within the past few years that it has become suff ciently abundant to attract any considerable attention. It is a small snout beetle, belong ing to the same family as the plum and apple currently, but instead of attacking fruit in curculo, but instead of attacking truit it breeds in and lives upon stored grain, prefer-ring wheat, although it will not refuse cats, barley, of sorghum; in fact, it is a general grain pest. It is about one-eighth of an inch long and quite slender, with a snout slightly bent downward, and a coarsely punctured and very long thorax, constituting nearly oneand very long thorax, constituting nearly one-half the length of the whole body. Its wing covers are furrowed, and cov-ered with very minute punctures. The colour is a pitchy red, but some-times nearly black. This little beetle, both in the restricted

both in its perfect and grub state, devours wheat and other stored grain, and its power of multiplication are so great that a single pair, if left undisturbed, may produce more than 6,000 descendants in a year. The female deposits her eggs upon the grain after it is placed in the barn or granary, and these eggs soon hatch; the young grubs bore into the grain, eating out the substance, and leaving nothing but the hull. When once started in their work of destruction, they continue at it as long as there is a sound grain to feed ipon unless disturbed, and then hundred nd even millions will crawl away and hide n the cracks about the barn, or wherever safe retreat can be found. Of course, wheat or other grain infested by these beetles can be sent to the mill and ground, but to think of eeding out such a product to animals is not

Flour made of beetle-infested grain is tainly unhealthy, if not always actually poisonous. The wing cases and shell of these grain weevils contain the same medicinal properties as the eantharides, or Spanish fly and although in grinding the grain and pass ing the flour through the bolting cloth the larger part of these shells would go into the bran, still the smaller particles must pass inte the flour, and there becomes a dangerous ele ment. Not long since, a correspondent in Ohio sent us a few beetles, saying that his wheat in the granary was alive with them and as the specimens sent were badl-crushed in the mails we requested a fev more in order to be certain in regard to the species. He responded with a large tin box, holding at least a pint, filled with this European grain weevil, and in his note accompanying them he said: "I can send you a bushel of the same kind if you want them." If one farmer could gather a bushel of these weevils in his barn, it is very certain that there are more of the same kind else-where in Ohio. In fact, it has been known or some years that this insect was on the in rease in all parts of the country; but very little has been said about it, perhaps for fear of injuring the sale of grain, or of the land where it was most abundant.

where it was most soundant.

In, the Middle and Southern States a closely allied species, known as the rice weevit (Calandra oryza), abounds almost everywhere, attacking wheat, rice, cate, intuan corn, and even the seeds of some of the wild grasses. It differs somewhat from the European grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as a second or the courses grant wearill known as the course of the courses grant wearill known as the course grant the European grain weevil, being of a much darker colour, and there are two red spots on each wing cover. In the South it is called the black weevil, to distinguish it from red enus, which also attacks grain in the as well as when stored in granaries. This rice weevil has now become se common at the South that keeping grain of almost any kind is becoming very difficult. These insects are so small that they readily find access to the grain when stored in ordinary granaries, no matter how careful the farmer may be in his attempts to keep them out. If the grain is left in the bundles staked in the field of stored in the barn, the weevils soon find it and commence their work of destruction and when they have once found a lodgmen

on a farm it becomes a difficult matter to get rid of them. Kiln drying will destroy both the grubs in the grain as well as the eggs and beetles, but there are few farmers who can afford to do this, and heating grain to a temperature required for destroying the weevils would be likely to destroy its vitality; consequently this process will only answer for that which is to be ground up or fed to stock. Scatter ing dry lime among grain is said to be a good preventive, and if the grain is kept quite dry it would not be injurious, because, by run-ning the grain again through a fanning mil, the lime could be readily removed. In cool weather there is less difficulty in keeping out weevils, for if the grain is threshed early and stored in a cool place, where it can be thrown over or moved from one bin to another every three or four weeks, the weevils will ittle progress. Grain to be kept for seed may be placed in tight barrels and sprinkled with benzine or some similar insecticide.

The rice and imported grain weevils are not the only kinds which injure grain, for there are several species known under the common name of "red weevil," which not only attack wheat and other kinds of grain, but infest bran, shorts, and meal, and will even subsist on grass seeds. The most abundant of these weevils is the one known to entomologists as Silvanus Surinamensis, so named by Linnæus, because it was supposed to be a native of Surinam, but it probably originated in North Surinam, but it probably originated in North America. It is a minute flattish beetle of a reddish colour, and for many years has been abundant is Pennsylvania, from which State we have received it frequently from correspondents. It is a very troublesome pest, and the most practical method of clearing a building of it is to remove everything of the grain and seed kind, and not use the building for a granary until the weavils are starved out.

ranary until the weevils are starved out. Troublesome and destructive as are the in ects named above, there is still another likely to prove even more disastrous to grain on nearly all kinds, and this is the European grain moth, or, as it is called in France, Angoumous grain moth, from the province in which it was first discovered about 150 years ago. This insect is a small moth about the size of the common clothes moth. The lavy ourrow into and eat out the centre of the in fested grain. It appears to prefer Indian corn, and is now pretty well distributed over the country, but is more abundant in the Middle and Southern States than in the Northern. This pest is one likely to destroy annually millions of dollars' worth of corn and other grain, unless measures are adopted to check its increase. It attacks corn in the ear, or when shelled and put in the storehouses; and as the moth readily files from place to place, its dissemination is rapid and certain. How best to destroy these pests is a ques-tion not readily answered, for while it may be an easy matter for one farmer to rid his own place of them, the carelessness or indifference of a neighbour may render all his labour useless. It must be made compulsory upon every farmer and dealer to destroy the weevils and moths before any real progress

can be made.

Do not allow larkspurs, hollyhocks, and other support-needing plants to grow up and topple over before you stake them, else they will not look so handsome as if staked early. If perennial asters, larkspurs, herbaceous

UNITED STATES CROPS.

clematis, and the like come up in a thick bunch of stems pluck away all the weakest shoots, and so reduce the clumps that every shoot will have plenty of room for full development. You will have stronger plants and larger flowers for it. In staking do not huddle the shoots tightly together around the stake, but tie them firmly but loosely, and if there are several of them tie in little bunches rather than all in one. For dealing and the stakes but the stake of the stak Infavourable Reports from Michigan, Hinois, and Iowa.

BUYFALO, N.Y., June 16.—A gentleman just returned from Michigan reports the prospects as poor for a yield of winter wheat in that State. The seed sown has come up very thin, and the yield per acre will be small. In Illinois the prospects for the present corn crop are not the most favourable. The celd backward spring, and in many localities the protracted drought during most of the planting season, together with, in many instances, poor seed and destructive insects, are the principal causes which have operated to lower the condition of the crop. The damage to the growing crops in Iowa by Sunday's hailstorm may prove quite serious, as the wheat, rve, corn, and other crops are all beaten to the ground in a few localities. In such cases rye will of course be a total loss, and wheat and oats may not recover; but it is the general opinion that the corn is very little damaged. The spring wheat crops show up very fairly in most of the States. rather than all in one. For dahlias and other heavy plants use one strong stake for each. They may not be easily inserted deep enough in dry weather, but when the ground is wet you can put them in as deeply as you please. Stakes for gladioli and wand-like flower spikes like red pentstemons should be slender but strong, not nearly so long as the spikes, and introduced in almost indiscernible fashion. It is a common thing, when a takes are ion. It is a common thing when stakes are wanted to take some switches from the shrubbery or neighbouring underbrash for immediate use. These are not half as serviceable as they would be if they had been cut last year. Green stakes are too yielding, and unless they be divested of their buds many of them will sprout and grow. It adds materially to the becomingness of stakes if they be of uniform size and height. We usually stake our pole beans before the beans appear, and it is a good plan too. We should be as vigilant Washington, June 16 .- The Census Bureau with our nasturtiums, canary vines, morning glories, cypress vines, maurandyas, sweet peas, and the like. There are many plants,

reports that the increase in the production of all kinds of grain during the last ten years was one hundred per cent, and for the preceding decade only 12 per cent. The increase in corn was 133 per cent, Illinois, Iowa, and Missouri producing more than the entire country in 1869. There was a fivefold increase in Kanasa and the country in the country country in 1869. There was a fivefold increase in Kansas, and a still higher rate of progress in Nebraska. The cotton States showed a gain of 40 per cent. There was a small extension of maize cultivation in the Territories. A comparatively steady and rapid increase of wheat grown is shown, the gain being seventy-three per cent. While all the States and Territories, except Florida and Wyoming, report an increased yield of wheat, several in the Atlantic and Gult parts show limited production. Seven tents parts show limited production. Seven-tenths of the entire crop was produced in Illinois, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan, Minnesota, Iowa, California, Missouri, and Wisconsin. There has been for several years an States, especially in the Piedmont region, the Carolinas and Georgia, and the northern central counties of Texas. There has also been a disposition to experiment in the more southern portions of the cotton belt, even in Louisiana and Florida. The products of oats have been extended mainly in the West and South. Four-tenths of the area of this crop, with nearly half its product, is found in Illinois, Iowa, New York, and Pennsylvania. California and New York still produce cantornia and New York still produce nearly half the barley crop. Wisconsin, Indiana, and Minnesota have made the heaviest increase. The increase of rye has been 17 per cent., showing a decline in the Pennsylvania, Illinois, and New York still produce about half the crop. The increased production of buckwheat has not been in pro-

peas, and the like. There are many plants, such as akebia and clematis, that have permanent supports, but let us not neglect them on that account, else they will intertwine so rapidly that to unravel them will be a hopeless task. If it be our pleasure that they grow in freedom, all is well; but if we desire to extend their vines to cover extra surface they should not cross or intertwine, but be led out straight from the beginning.—Country Gentleman.

Locustiana.

Northern Ohio has an appointment with he seventeen year locusts this summer. This

is the year for the appearance of both the seventeen and thirteen year broods, though

ferous insects are now about due, to quote the prediction made by Professor Riley, of the United States Entomological Commission,

"The seventeen-year locusts will be par-icularly plentiful in Marquette and Green

Lake counties, Wisconsin, and may also appear in the western part of North Carolina.

pear in the western part of North Carolina, in Northern Ohio, and a few in Lancaster county, Pennsylvania, and Westchester county, New York. They will also be abundant in the neighbourhood of Wheeling, and will probably extend down into Maryland, Virginia, and the District. Of this, however, I am not quite sure. The thirteen-year brood will in all probability appear in Southern Illinois, throughout Missouri, with the exception of the north-western corner, in Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Ken-

Louisiana, Arkansas, Indian Territory, Ken-

tucky, Teunessee, Alabama, Georgia, and North and South Carolina. Observa-

tions extending for more than two hun-dred years prove that they never fail. The

earliest appearance of the periodical cicade, or locusts, so far as we have any record, oc-

cured at Plymouth, Mass., in the year 1634. Each seventeenth year they have appeared again without fail. The naturalist calculates

as confidently on the future appearance of the

locusts in a given month in a given year for all time to come as the astronomer

loes an eclipse or a transit on some particular

day, and he may go back to the time when none but savage men dwelt on this continent and feel confident that the woods of New

Jersey rattled with the hoarse cry of this in-

sect in the month of June, seven years after the birth of Christ, just as they did in June,

green. There are two general methods of application—the mixing of the poison by some with flour, and by others with plaster. Either of the mixtures will answer, but

plaster is preferable.

It is not the purpose here to give any details as to the application of Paris green, but rather to call attention to a fact that is over-

looked regarding the benefit the potato bug has conferred on farmers. It is true the bugs

keep us busy and annoy us very much; but order to save our crops we must apply

Paris green, and this application demands plaster. Now, plaster itself is one of the

sest assistants to the growth of potatoes that is known, as it contains pure lime, which is soluble to a certain extent. It is a compound

of sulphuric acid and lime, and as lime is one of the chief ingredients in the composi-

the application of Paris green is also a pro-cess of manuring. It is generally acknow-ledged that potatoes are easier produced now

than formerly, and a great many of our farmers have not considered the cause, which lies in the fact that while farmers are often

enterprising in some matters, a large majority of them are slow at practising those things which are suggested to them by the farm

journals. In vain has plaster been recom-mended as a good fertilizer for potatoes, and dilatory have been the efforts of farmers in

experimenting with its use, until at inst, as a dilutant to Paris green, it has been applied to the potato crop with excellent results, which, however, was involuntary, as the plaster was applied not for beneficial purposes, but to

applied not for the enemy.

The small proportion of Paris green used is harmless, as it is distributed over large sur-

faces, but in order to go over a large field a considerable amount of plaster must be

used, and it does not require a very large amount of plaster to show beneficial effects. Ordinary lime is applied in quantities ranging from ten to forty bushels to the acre, and it is even then slow in its action on some soils,

presence by the beautiful colour imparted to the growing plant. It absorbs and retains

and am nearly as strong as ever.

W. H. Weller,

The peculiar merits of Fellows' Hypophor

blood.

renient form as a syrup.

Fourth.—Its harmlessne

but a quantity of plaster as small as sushel to the acre at once makes known its

the action of the roots.

enting with its use, until at last, as a

tion that makes up the growth of pota

the United States Entomological Commission January last. It is as follows:

It will be of interest, as the pesti-

they will fortunately not both be in the sar

The average of the crops now for the first time given by the census will in future pre-vent the misleading effect of very low or ex-cessive production in census year. McLAREN v. CALDWELL.

V.C. Ferguson's Judgment Order Suspening the Injunction Refused.

motion was argued last week to suspen the injunction which was issued in this suit, pending the disposition of the cause by the Court of Appeal. Judgment was reserved after a very lengthy argument, and was delivered yesterday morning by V.O. Ferguson, the following being extracts from his lord-ship's decision:—

ship's decision:

The plaintiff, by his bill in this case, prayed that it might be dediared that he is entitled to the use of the streams mentioned in the bill, where the said streams pass and flew through his lands and premises, which are particularly described in the bill, and to the improvements on the interruption, melest, and use of the defendants, said that defundants have no right to the user thereof. After the hearing of the cause a decree was, as I understand, pronounced in the plaintiff's favour, upon the whole case, the learned The locusts have already assumed "epidemic form" in Illinois, where they first made their appearance about the middle of May. In most of the other sections covered by the prediction their appearance has been made, in strict accordance with announcement, and we may soon expect to hear from them upon the Reserve. Paris green has become as much a part of the stock of necessaries on a farm as any other useful article. Since the advent of the potato bug, as it is commonly called, everyone who grows potatoes must handle Paris

favour, upon the whole case, the learned judge considering himself bound by the case of Boale v. Dickson, in the Common Pleas.

From this decree defendants annealed and duly perfected the security required by sec. 26, cap. 38, of R. S., Ontario.

The issuing of the injunction awarded by this decree was from time to time delayed

until a few days ago. The reasons for such delay not being material to the point I have to consider, need not be stated here. The proceedings in appeal have been continued, and I understand that the case in appeal has been argued and is now standing for the judgment of the court.

A short time since the defendants again commenced to interfere with what were de-

cided to be the plaintiff's rights, by a repeti-tion of the acts of which the plaintiff complained by this bill, and the plaintiff only few days ago caused to be issued pursuant t the decree and served upon the defendants an injunction enjoining the defendants against

continuing such acts.

The defendants now contend that upon The detendants now contend that upon perfecting the security aforesaid, there was a stay of execution by force of the 27th sec. of cap. 38 R. S. O., that the writ issued and served by the plaintiff is an execution within the meaning of the section mentioned, and that the injunction is therefore irregular and should be annulled or set aside. The plaintiff tiff on the contrary contends that the injunction is not an execution within the meaning of sec. 27 of the Act, and although execution was stayed upon the perfecting of the security, yet that such a stay did not prevent in any way the issue of the injunction, and in any way the issue of the injunction, and it is between these two contentions in the matter I am called upon to decide. It is admitted by counsel that the security was properly perfected, and that upon that being done a stay of execution would take place. It is also stated that the only question to be determined is as to whether or not the injunction. tion is an execution within the meaning of the sec. 27 aforesaid.

the sec. 27 aforesaid.

The words of the section which apply are "upon the perfecting of such security execution shall be stayed in the original cause," except in the following cases; then follow four excepted cases, none of which is, or has any similarity to, the present case.

At the argument counsel for defendants At the argument, counsel for defendants seemed to rely much upon the meaning to be attached to the word "execution," and re-

more or less moisture, and adds food in a soluble, ready condition for assimilation by ferred to several definitions of it to be found in the books.

It is said that an execution signifies "the The yield of potatoes will vary on any field according to the amount of plaster used, and the very best of our ordinary fertilizers is a mixture of one part plaster to two of wood ashes. The beetle must be destroyed or the crop will be a failure, and flour is too expenlast performance of an act as of judgment, &c." It is obtaining the possession of anything awarded by judgment of law.

Again, "execution in the usual-legal sense is Again, "execution in the usual-legal sense is a judicial writ, grounded on the judgment of the court from which it issues, and is supsive for a large crop. The cheapness of plaster gives it the preference. Even flour is a fertilizer, but plaster is a special part of a formula for potate fertilizers. While we are now reposed to be granted by the court at the request of the party at whose suit it is issued to give him satisfaction of the judgment which he has obtained." His Lordship garding the beetle as a terrible pest and scourge, we should also credit him with the good yield of potatoes resulting from the free which he has obtained the definitions of the term execution, and proceeds : What are the definitions that are formed of the word use of plaster, and while Nature may seemthe definitions that are formed of the word injunction or of a perpetual injunction? "Perpetual injunctions form part of the decree made at the hearing upon the merits, whereby the defendant is perpetually inhibited from the assertion of a right, or perpetually restrained from the commission of an act, which would be contrary to equity and good conscience. The perpetual injunction is the effect of a decree and concludes a right. Kerr on Ins., page 11, and the same ingly err in some of her dispensations, we are not able to deny that even that which we consider a curse is compelling us to adopt that which we might otherwise reject. SILVER CREEK, N.Y., Feb. 6, 1880. GENTS,—I have been very low, and have tried everything to no advantage. I heard your Hop Bitters recommended by so many, I concluded to give them a trial. I did, and now am around, and constantly improving,

right. Kerr on Ins., page 11, and the same definition is found in Wharton's L. Lex, page His Lordship here reviews other authorities on the question of the meaning of the word injunction, and continues:— "Now after careful consideration of these

phries are :-First.—Unique harmony of ingredients
suitable to the requirements of diseased definitions, and they are the best I have been able to find, I am not convinced, nor blood.

Second.—Slightly alkaline reaction, rendering it acceptable to almost every stomach.

Third.—Its agreeable flavour and con-

stay of an injunction upon the mere perfecting of security in appeal to the extent \$400, under sec. 26 of the Act, as point

ing of security in appeal to the extent of \$400, under sec. 26 of the Act, as pointed out by the present Chief Justice in the case of Gamble v. Howland, 3 Grant, p. 306, and by many other learned judges in other cases, I think I cannot conclude that such a stay does take place, unless the Legislature has said so in unequivocal language, and this I think has not been done." His lordship here reviews the case of Gamble v. Howland, and continues:—"Although the case then being considered was an appeal from an interlocutory order, these words seem to be general, and although this may be said to be a dictum, yet I think it entitled to great weight, not only by reason of the source from which it comes, but for the further reason that the learned judge there referred to the former case, in which he had been at so great pains in considering the same Act.

"The conclusion at which I have arrived is that the 27th section of the Act ought not to be held to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the constant of the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after degree see at the constant of the same helds to apply to injunctions.

be held to apply to injunctions, whether issued before or after decree, so as to operate a stay upon perfecting the security mentioned in the 26th section. I see no reason for set ting aside the injunction, and the application will, therefore, be dismissed, and I suppose it should be with costs."

Special leave was given to appeal from this

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN.

The Minister of Public Works at Cobourg COBOURG, June 18.—In pursuance of his policy as Minister of Public Works, which is to make himself personally familiar with all the Government works under his control, Sir Hector Langevin paid to-day a visit to this town for the purpose of inspecting the harbour of refuge. Sir Hector arrived by the morning train from the east, and was met at the station by Mayor Graveley and the Council, whose guest, during the earlier part of the day, he had consented to be. On behalf of the town a beautifully illuminated and well-worded address, in which special reference was made to the desirability of completing the harbour works, was prespecial reference was made to the desirability of completing the harbour works, was presented. In replying, Sir Hector pointed out that this was his first visit to Cobourg as a Minister of the Crown; but he felt that though a French-Canadian he was visiting no strange province, for in matters appertaining to the Dominion Government the distinction between provinces had ceased. For himself, he looked at the Dominion at large as a field in which his duties had to be per-formed. It was while he was Minister of Public Works that the Cobour harbour works were initiated. As ther so now, they were under his control—
and if all that had been said to him not only
by the citizens of Cobourg but by a colleague
of his—Sir Leonard Tilley—as to the necessity for completing the works was well
founded, he was atraid that if he had done
something in the past he would have to deproduction of Duckwheat has not been in population. It is scarcely grown in the South and very little in the West, two-thirds of the crop being the product of New York and Pennsylvania. something in the past, he would have to do still more in the future. Several memorials on the subject had been presented to him, and the Hon. Jas. Cockburn's exertions on behalf of the harbour had been very great.

THE HARBOUR. The works in progress, as has already been explained in THE MAIL, are those of a harbou explained in The Mail, are those of a harbour of refuge. Situated about half way between the eastern and the western end of the lake, Cobourg is of necessity the place at which such a harbour should be built. Had the harbour works been completed, shipping accidents and losses of life which occurred last year would in all probability have been avoided. There has for years been a small harbour for commercial purposes in the front of the town, but in the event of a storm it is impossible for vessels to enter it. This

front of the town, but in the event of a storm it is impossible for vessels to enter it. This fact, coupled with the absolute necessity that there should be a refuge for vessels in distress, was no doubt the reason why the Government engaged with Cobourg to pay two-thirds of the expense of building a harbour, provided the town would pay one third. The town has paid its time of the \$50,000, which the harbour will cost, and the Government is now attending to the completion of the works. About 12,000 feet of the west arm of the harbour is built, and 400 feet of cribwork has yet to be added to that breakwater. On the east side of the projected harbour 1,300 feet of cribwork have to be laid 10 when the cribwork is completed it will him a basin of about sixty acres. With an entising 400 feet wide a depth at the contract of cold feet will be adopted the contract of the projected in the cribwork is completed it will him a basin of about sixty acres. wide, a depth at the mouth of 28 feet, and an average depth throughout of 21 feet. Some of the work is now under way, and as the

Minister said this morning, is progressing favourably.

AN EVENING MEETING.

In the evening there was a large gathering in the Victoria Opera house, where, it was announced, Sir Hector Langevin would speak. The chair was occupied by Col. D'Arcy Boulton. In opening the meeting Col. Boulton made reference to the conduct of the guest of the evening on the occasion of the confederation of the provinces. Sir Hector Langevin
ably aided Sir George E. Cartier to accomplish that work, which has brought harmony
between Upper and Lower Canada, and has
added to the British empire an immense.
North American Dominion. (Cheers.)
The Chairman presented Sir Hector
with an address on behalf of
the Liberal-Conservative Association. The
members of the association heartily congratulate the hon. gentleman in that he has the evening on the occasion of the confedera-

gratulate the hon. gentleman in that he has recently been the recipient of a great honour from her Majesty; and added that in him they recognized a representative of all that is best in the social, political, and public life of his native province. They expressed their satisfaction with the tariff and with the rrangement whereby the country is relieved of heavy taxation in order to build the Pacific railway, and asked Sir Hector to convey to Sir John Macdonald their strong desire that he may be speedily restored to health. IN REPLY.

Sir HECTOR thanked the association for the address, which, he said, proved to him that the members of the association did not limit their appreciation of public services to public men within the bounds of their own province. They, he was glad to say, recognized the They, he was glad to say, recognized the public men who were not specially Ontarie men; and public men were bound, no matter from what province they came, to look after the interests, not merely of their own province, but of the Dominion. It had been said somewhere by some-body that the French-Canadians exercised a sort of domination over this Dominion; but the fact was all that French-Canadi demanded was the right to join hand in hand with the good men of the whole Dominion in order that the country might be governed well and the people be prosperous and happy. (Cheers.) Sir Hector then at length reviewed the policy of the Gevernment, pointed out the benefits conferred by the National Policy, and concluded by replying to some of the attacks of the Opposition.

Montreal's interests as a great ocean port are more seriously threatened by her own people than by any scheme for deepening the St. Lawrence ever achieved upon paper. The delay and loss to shippers, importers, and ocean carriers occasioned by the yearly re-currence of the ship labourers' strikes must tell seriously against the city, and already some of the steamship companies are threat-ening to bring their vessels no higher up the river than Quebec, or even to send them to Boston and shun the St. Lawrence altogether. Every observer who walks the streets of great city, and scans with intelligent eye the

olourless faces of more than 50 per cent. of the people he meets, can easily agree with us in the statement that this age, which makes such drafts upon the working energies of the greater part of men in the intense pursuit of greater part of men in the intense pursuit or business, has destroyed in a proportionate de-gree theanimal health and robust constitution. Nature, in this stage of exhaustion, cannot be restored of itself, but requires some stimudefinitions, and they are the best I have been able to find, I am not convinced, nor am I able to say, that an injunction is comprehended in the meaning of the word 'execution.' I should infer that when a learned author says that the injunction is in the nature of an execution, it does not mean to say it is an execution, but leaves it to be understood that there is a difference. To say the least there is a doubt, and when I INDUSTRIAL NOTES.

It is proposed to start a wood-pulp factor tottawa, and to put to use the sawdust that The British Government has declared in avour of a proposal to adopt a patent law orrowed from that in force in the United

The manufacture of oil from American cotton seed has begun in Italy on a large scale. It is mixed with olive oil, and sold for

The bricklayers at London struck yester-day for \$2.50 per day. They have been receiving \$2.25. It is probable that a settlement will be arrived at. The Egansville Enterprise says :- "It is almost impossible to get enough workmen to do what is actually reqired to be done day by day by our merchants and others."

A Montreal rumour has it that the French consul-general at Quebec has received a message from Paris expressing the desire of his Government to enter into negotiations for a treaty of commerce with Canada. Five hundred and fifty-six of the 967 blast urnaces of Great Britain are now in operation. Preparations are making to reduce the production of iron in the Cleveland and Durham districts nearly a thousand tons weekly

ton, a knitting factory at Thorold, and a wood-pulp factory at Ottawa make the latest instalment of inflictions beneath which the country is groaning under the National The Montreal ship labourers are once mor on strike, on account of their of more wages having been refused. be interesting to know how much these men

A new boot and shoe factory at Walker-

collectively lose per annum through those perpetually recurring strikes. Fifteen miners, from Switzerland and France, who had been engaged to work in the Canada Consolidated Gold-Mining Company's mines in Marmora, arrived at Belleon Monday night. They proceeded to

Marmora yesterday morning. It is the intention of Mr. R. B. McPher resident of Thorold, to establish a knitting factory there. The factory will employ over fifty hands to start with, that number to be doubled when thoroughly established. There is a probability of other factories soon starting at Thorold.

One of the first fruits of the reduction of tolls on the St. Lawrence canals is the large increase in the quantity of goods for the Western States imported via Montreal. Every ocean steamship arriving at that port now brings large quantities of merchandise for Cleveland, Chicago, St. Paul, and other western cities, whereas previously the importations by this route were nil.

We were told that the electors of Nova Scotia yearned for an opportunity to express their disgust for the National Policy. Two opportunities came, and two disgusts could have been expressed had there been any disgusts to express. It is pretty evident that if disgusted at all, the electors are disgusted, not with the N. P., but with the misrepresentations its opponents make regarding it. A reign of alpaca seems impending in Eng-

and, for the Yorkshire manufactur article have appealed to the Princess of Wales to help them sell their goods, and she has sent for patterns. Fortunately New York ladies are not accustomed to take H. R. H. as a guide in dress, for coloured alpacas look like cotton, white alpacas always seem to be starched, and there is but one thing in the universe uglier than a black alpaca gown, and that is a black horse-hair sofa.

and that is a black horse-hair sofa.

The negotiations respecting the new Anglo-French commercial treaty have reached a critical stage, and are in danger of coming to nothing. The growing feeling in England in favour of protection has had its effect upon the English commissioners, and they are very strongly inclined to insist upon duties which, while nominally retaliatory, shall be in effect protective. The question of duties upon heavy wooller goods will be discussed next week. In this British manufacturers feel keen interest, and unless an agreement el keen interest, and unless an agreement satisfactory to them is reached the commission will probably be dissolved it task to nearly will Taylor & VO., the owners of the

Sarnia oil well, have let a contract for three more wells to be put down at once on the McGregor farm, which is pronounced by the oldest oil operators to be first-class territory. The syndicate No. 2, Mackenzie & Co., also let a contract yesterday for six wells to be put down immediately. The excitement is on the increase, and within one month the Sarnia oil territory will have a large number of wells in operation. The well put down about five years ago on James King's property, for the purpose of testing for salt, has shown good indications for oil, and Mr. King is negotiating to have it thoroughly tested. This well is situated about the centre of Sarnia town.

This well is situated about the centre of Sarnia town.

Efforts are being made to develop the great mineral resources of British Columbia. As a preliminary step prospecting parties are being despatched to various parts of the province. At the beginning of this month a party set out for the Queen Charlotte group, where gold, platina, silver, and topper are said to abound. The Indians at one time objected to the presence of the investigating said to abound. The indians at one time objected to the presence of the investigating white man on what they considered to be their preserves, but they have now come to the conclusion that civilization and mining will be an advantage to them. The district at the head of the Skeena and Cariboo country are to be thoroughly reported upon. The development of British Columbia's mineral wealth means the prosperity of the province, and the enlargement of the

The iron trade in England is suffering in common with other branches of industry; but the unemployed workmen who don't like starving are told by Mr. Bright that they are only fit for a lunatic asylum. The Liverpool firm of Heap & Arkle has addressed the following significant circular to manufacturers from whom it used to purchase :- " Gentle nen,-We have your favour of yesterday, and, whilst regretting that we shall not for the present have the pleasure of sending you orders for iron, we think you are acting judiciously in stopping your rolling mills until they can be worked profitably, as the only way to check the serious downward tendency in prices is to reduce the produc-tion, for, although there is plenty of trade in the world, the British manufacturer and the British workman are being robbed of their fair share of it through the unjust rangement which, in a spirit of irony, is called 'free trade.' Were we 'free' to called 'free trade.' Were we 'free' to sell your iron in what we may eall England's natural markets, you would now be increasing, rather than decreasing, your machinery, and your workmen would be enjoying their birthrights—the opportunity to labour—instead of walking about idle and

Holloway's Ointment and Pills. Diseases of Women.-Medical science in all ages has been directed to alleviate the many maladies incident to females, but Professor Holloway, by diligent study and attentive observation, was induced to believe that nature had provided a remedy for these special diseases. After vast research he succeeded in compounding his celebrated Pills and Oint-ment, which embody the principle naturally designed for the relief and cure of disorders pecu-liar to women of all ages and constitutions, They have repeatedly corrected disordered functions which had defied the usual drugs prescribed by medical men, and with the still more satisfactory result that the malady has been completely and permanently removed.

In the Presbyterian General Assembly last week the Rev. D. J. Macdonnell scored one. The Assembly were considering the report of the Committee on Sabbath Observance, which the Committee on Sabbath Observance, which strongly cendemns the running of excursion trains on Sunday and other practices involving manual labour on that day, when Mr. Macdonnell rose and inquired how about the "overworked reporters" who are engaged in reporting sermons for the Monday's issue of the several journals. We are not told what Paedical.



Dyspepsia, Liver Discases, Fever & Ague, Rheuma-Biliousness, Nervous Debility, etc. The Best REMEDY KNOWN to Man! 9.000.000 Bottles

SOLD SINCE 1870.

This Syrup possesses Varied Properties. This Syrup possesses Varied Properties.

It Stimulates the Ptyaline in the Saliva, which converts the Starch and Sugar of the food into glucose. A deficiency in Ptyaline causes Wind and Souring of the food in the stomach. If the medicine is taken immediately after eating the fermentation of food is prevented.

It acts upon the Liv., It acts upon the Kidneys, It Regulates the Bowels.

It Furifies the Blood.

It Quiets the Nervous System.

It Promotes Digestion.

It Nourishes, Strengthens and Invigorates, It carries off the Old Blood and makes new, It opens the pores of the skin and induces Bleathy Perspiration.

It neutralizes the hereditary taint, or polson in the blood, which generates Scroftla, Erysipelas, and a mauner of skin diseases and internal humors.

There are no spirits employed in its manufacture, at it can be taken by the most delicate before the part and its delicate of the part of the p

TESTIMONIALS

CANADIAN.

NERVOUS DISEASES. I was troubled with derangement of the nerv outside the state of the country, but obtained no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP re-no relief. Your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP relieved me at once. I really do not think any one in ill-health using it can fail to receive great benefit. MRS JOHNSON. Smithfield, Northumberland Co., Ont.

EXCELLENT MEDICINE. Dear Sir,—Having suffered terribly from Heart Disease and Dyspepsia, I find that your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP gave me more relief than any medicine which I have ever taken.

MRS. JOHN BOUGHNER.

DYSPEPSIA AND LIVER COMPLAINT.

Kelvin, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your valuable INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP has benefitted me more for dyspepsia and liver complaint than any medicine I ever used. MRS. M. J. BRIDGE. FOR COSTIVENESS. New Carlisle, Bonaventure New Carlisle, Bonaventure County, Quebec, Canada.

Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Costiveness an

Loss of Appetite. By advice of your agent I began using the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. I am now regular in my bowels, and my strength and appetite have been restored. It is the best medicine I ever used.

SYLVESTER RAY. HEART DISEASE AND LIVER COMPLAINT Troy, Wentworth County, Ontario.

I have been subject to Heart Disease and Liver Complaint for many years. I tried many doctors, but obtained no beneatt until I tried your INDIAL BLOOD SYRUP.

HENRY W. VINTON.

BEDFORD, Addington County, Ontario, Canada Dear Sir,—I was troubled with Dyspensia an various other diseases, and your INDIAI BLOOD SYRUP cured me after all other med cines had failed. MARGARET TOPPINS.

Pain in the Back, Lungs, and Shoulder. Toronto, April 218t, 1880. Dr. Clark Johnson:
Dear Sir I have had a pain in the small of my back, also through my lungs and shoulders, for more than three years; I have also had liver-complaint and dyspepsia. I have tried doctors and other medicines, but never received any relief until my attention was called to your valuable INDIAN BLOOD PURIFIER; after its use a short time. I can say that I have felt better. a short time, I can say that I have felt better, and more able to do my work than I have for the last two years.

J. G. AMEY,

Dizziness in the Head.

Beaver Brook, Albert County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has entirely cured me of dizziess in my head and sick stomach. It is an invaluable medicine. HEZEKIAH MARKS.

Best Medicine I Ever Took.

I have given your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP a trial, and must say it is the best medicine I byer took.

W. S. LATTIMORE.

Cartwright, Durham County, Ontario.

Neuralgia.

Dr. Clarke Johnson: Dear Sir.—When I visted your manufactory last autumn, I was suffering from a fearful pain in the face and head—the physicians call it neuralgia—and when you recommended me to try your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP I had no faith in it; but indeed I received such a benefit from it, that I have since recommended it to several who were suffering as I was, and with a good result, and I cannot let this opportunity of your second visit to this city go by without thanking you very much for recommending me to try the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP. Yours very truly, GEO. LOVEYS, lumber merchant. 250 Simcoe street. Neuralgia.

Severe Pain in the Side. Severe Pain in the Side.

TORONTO, April 21st, 1880.

Dr. Clark Johnson: Dear Sir,—I have been troubled with a severe pain in my side for over two years, so that it caused me many sleepless nights. Having heard of the wonderful effects of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP and BLOOD PURIFIER, I purchased a small bottle, and it has entirely cured me; also my digestion has improved greatly. improved greatly.

JOHN McEACHREM. Carpenter,

14 Shappend of the control of the

Good Family Medicine.

I have used your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP as a Family Medicine for two years, and think it very valuable as an anti-Dyspeptic or anti-Bilious medicine.

M. J. WHITE.

Arkona, Lambton County, Ontario.

Dyspepsia and Indigestion.

BURFORD, Brant County, Ontario.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that after using your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP for a short time it has entirely cured me of dyspepsia. It is all you recommend it to be. JAMES GLENNIE.

For Asthma.

Nackawick, York County, N.B.

Dear Sir.—I was troubled with asthma for a
number of years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP has given me more relief than any other
medicine I ever used. icine 1 ever used.
MRS. JAMES DUNHAM.

For General Debility.
Fermoy, Addington Co., Ontario, Canada.
Dear Sir.—I was troubled with General Debility, and failed to obtain relief until I tried your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP, which completely oured me.

JAMES NOONAN.

A Very Valuable Medicine. "Westport, Leeds Co., Onts., Jan. 31, 1879.
Dear Sir,—I have suffered greatly with Kidney Disease, and the INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP is the only medicine that ever gave me relief. I firmly believe it to be a valuable medicine. PETER DONNELLY, Blacksmith.

Cures Dyspepsia and Indigestion.
Westport, Leeds Co., Ont. Jan 26th, 1870.
Dear Sir.—I have been afflicted with Dyspepsia
for about nine years, and your INDIAN BLOOD
SYRUP is the only medicine that ever helped
me. I would say to all suffering from this disease to give your medicine a fair trial.
W. H. RORISON.

LIVER AND KIDNEY COMPLAINTS. BOTHWELL, Kent Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—This is to certify that your INDIAN
BLOOD SYRUP has greatly benefitted me for
Liver and Kidney Complaint. I cannot recommend it too highly. W. CHASE HIGGINS.

Health Restorer.

WESTFORT, Leeds Co., Ont.

Dear Sir,—I have known many persons to be restored to health by the use of your INDIAN BLOOD SYRUP.

MRS. T. READ.

CAUTION TO DRUGGISTS.—Beware of Counterfeits. We employ no runners or travelling agents to solicit trade from Druggists. Be sure you get the genuine, from our authorized agents. Messrs. NORTHRUP & LYMAN, of Toronto. The public are cautioned against buying spurious medicines.

Wednesday, June 22.

At Montreal to-day sterling exchange sold at 1683 to 1083 for round amounts between banks, and at 1083 to 190 to customers over the counter, Gold drafts on New York about par.

At New York to-day sterling exchange was unchanged, at \$4.37 for demand notes, and \$4.85

for sixty-day bills.

London, 5 p.m.—Consols, 100½ for money;
100½ for account. Bonds—New 4½ at 17½; new
5's at 6; Erie, 47½; Illinois Central, 142%.

STOCKS.

The market to-day was more active and firmer. Montreal was held 1, with bids 2, higher. Tonto sold at 1502, and closed with bids up 2. stario sold twice at 912, and thrice at 912, closing th sellers 11 and bids 21 higher. Merchants was offered 1 lower, or at 1231, with 1221 bid. Commerce sold at 146‡, closing with sellers ‡ and bids 1‡ up. Bids for Hamilton advanced ‡, and those for 50 per cent. stock ?, with a sale of the latter at 110. Federal was held i higher. Bids for Imperial advance i. Standard was offered I

Miscellaneous stocks were firmer. Western urance sold at 2201, closing with sellers ? and bids I higher. Consumers' Gas was offered as before at 189, with 136 bid. Dominion Telegraph was effered as before at 99, with 97 bid. Montreal Telegraph was held 1 higher, or at 1321, with 1311

Loan and Savings stocks remained generally niet. Bids for London and Canadian advanced diet. Bids for London and Canadian advanced f. National Investment sold at 1081 and 1082, closing with bids unchanged at 1081 and sellers at 110. Huron and Eric was offered at 161, with bids unchanged at 158. Dominion Savings was offered at 121, without bids. Ontario was wanted at 120, but none offered; and London Loan was wanted at 110. Bids for Hamilton Prevident rose ; with no sellers. Real Estate vas offered 1 lower. Brant Loan was offered 1 lower with bids } higher.

In the afternoon there was a strong reaction in two lots of Commerce at 1461, of one lot of Ontario at 89, another at 891, and a third at 891; of Imperial at 127, and of Bullding and Loan at

The following is the official report of the Torento Stock Exchange for Wednesday, June

Stocke	Sellers.	Buyers.	Trans.
Montreal. Toronto. Ontario. Merchants	193 151 91½ 1231	192 1509 911	45 at 150%
Commerce	147 170	146	10 at 1461
Do. 50 per cent		119½ 110½	
Standard Federal Imperial	107 149 1274	106 148 1264	15 at 110
Moisons	1		
Brifish America	221	220	*****
Cenfed. Life Association	107207	350 220	******
Consumers' Gas Dominion Telegraph	139 99	136 97	
Dominion Telegraph Montreal Telegraph	132½ 100	1311	
Perente, Grey, and Bruce. Toronto and Nipinsing T., G., & B. Stocks		60	
T. G., & B. Stocks	101	6	******
Loss and Savings Cos. Canada Permanent. Prechold Western Canada. Union		2011 x	d
Western Canada	1501	165 xd	
Canada Landed Credit Building and Loan Imperial Savings	1009	135 xd	******
Imperial Savings	103 xd 116 xd	101	******
Lon. & Can. L. & A	110 vd	153	
People's Loan			
Huron and Erie	161 xd 121 xd	158	San exten
People's Loan. Manitoba Loan. Huron and Erie. Dominton Saviags & Loan. Ontsrio Loan and Deb Canadian Sav. and Loan. London Loan. Damilien Provident. Real Estate. Brant, Loan. London and Ont. Invest. Homes Building.	-15-61	120 xd	. See . See .
Hamilton Provident		130± x	d
Brant Loan	105	101½ x	d
House Bullding		118xd 130xd	
House Building Ontario Investment Ass Debentures, etc.	Later	de l	
Donnty Out Stock 6 p.c.	SHIT		\$ 17 co
Dom. Gev Stock, 5 p.c., County (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. Tr.p (Ont.) Stock, 6 p.c. Otty Toronto Stock, 6 p.c.	7078		***********
*Ontario Bank, 20 and 8			The second second second

TORONTO WHOLFSALE WARKETS. WEEKLY REVIEW. THURSDAY, June 23,

at \$1.22 f.o.c., and offered at \$1.35. On the street fall has sold at \$1.17 to \$1.19, and spring at \$1.16 to \$1.30.

OATS—Have been quiet, but show very little change in value; holders have firmly stood out for \$9c., and generally obtained it; sales were made of cars on track at this figure on Thursday, Saturday, and Tuesday, and it was again paid yesterday. Street prices \$2 to \$1c.

BARLEY—Some little enquiry has been heard, but as buyers and sellers were apart, nothing of consequence has been done; it is probable, however, that buyers could be found at quotations, but these must be regarded as purely nominal. On the street one load sold at \$7c.

PEAS—None offered, and no movement reported; but buyers could have been found at \$5c. for No. 1, and \$7c. for No. 2, had there been any sellers at these figures. On the street scarcely anything has been done, but prices ranged from \$5 to \$3e.

HYE—Nominally unchanged at former prices. HAY—Pressed has remained inactive and nominally unchanged. Receipts in the market have been considerable and sufficient. Prices have been considerable and sufficient. Prices have been reached yesterday.

STRAW—Offerings have been small, but equal to the wants of buyers; prices have been steady at \$6 to \$7.50 for rye and oat in sheaves.

POTATORS—Car lots have been rather scarce, and prices firmer; sales were made last week at 40 to \$5c., and on Tuesday at \$6c. on track. Street receipts small, and prices advanced to \$5 to \$6c. per bag. New have been none offered, but \$2.50 to \$3 would have been paid for any really sound samples.

POULTRY*—Spring chickens have been offered freely, and prices have been offered freely, and prices advanced to \$5 to \$6c. per pair, according to quality; fowl have sold at \$60 to \$6c. per pair, according to quality; fowl have sold at 60 to \$6c. per pair, according to quality; fowl have sold at 60 to \$6c. per pair. PRODUCE. There has been an active demand for bread tuffs at advancing prices maintained all week; out coarse grain has been quiet, and has shown ittle change, while the movement in wheat and floar-more particularly in the latter—has been checked by small offerings. The market on the whole, however, seems to have been in a satisectory condition, and there is no doubt that more ess could have been done had holders been clined to sell more freely or had more to offer. Stocks generally have been decreasing. and stood on Monday as follows :- Flour, 2.194 bbls.; fall wheat, 88,707 bush.; spring wheat, 74,096 bush.; oats, 19,537 bush.; barley, 16,721 bush.; peas, 22,578 bush.; rye, 100 bush., against on the same date last year :-Flour, 2,254 bbls.; fall wheat, 64,300 bush.; spring wheat, 88,448 bush.; oats, 16,325 bush.; barley, 1,796 bush.; peas, 1,541 bush., and rye, nil bush. Crop advices seem generally favourable. mise now in the interval before harvest we may fairly expect a good yield. Outside advices show English markets to have been firm since our last, with a jump upwards of 31d. on corn. Markets have this week been firm all over. with weather reported as favourable for the growing crops. Advices for the last week also able weather. Prices throughout the week are firm, with an upward tendency. below the average consumption. Imports amounted to 235,080 to 240,000 quarters of wheat, and 90,000 to 95,000 bbls of flour, and home deliveries to 85,720 quarters, making a total supply equal to 371,345 to 379,157 quarters of wheat, against an average weekly consumption of 454,000 quarters. The quantity of wheat and flour in transit on the 16th inst. was 2,100,900 quarters, against 2,119,000 quarters on the 9th inst, and 1,890,000 the corresponding date last year. Continental advices state that in the week ending on the 4th inst. French country markets were quiet; in most districts stocks of homegrown wheat, rye, and barley were almost ex-hausted; any decline was therefore difficult to obtain. Millers, however, remained reserved, their sale of flour being very difficult. Reports from 96 wheat markets showed 10 dearer; 17 firm; 47 unchanged; 3 quiet, and 19 lower; firm; 47 unchanged; 3 quiet, and 19 lower; against, in the preceding week, 10 dearer; 11 firm; 37 unchanged; 2 quiet, and 15 lower. The Paris market opened firm, but closed quiet, save on fisur, which became rather firm during the week. At the posts imports of wheat were impertant, particularly at Havre, and prices consequently gave way, red winter being offered at equal to 48s. 0d. per quarter, or 480 lbs., which price is said to have been below the level for the same wheat either in English or American markets. Marsellles market was quiet, but steady. The weather was favourable for farmers; reports of wheat and rye from all quarters were good. Belgian markets were quiet and unod. Belgian markets were quiet and un-inged. In Germany the "term" markets ed firm for both wheat and rye, prices being ther higheron the week. At Berlin, in the previous week, spot wheat was inactive, but for for-ward delivery prices closed rather higher, owing to the unfavourable weather. At Hamburg wheat remained firm, but was quiet; red winter had seld at 4's. 9d. per 430 lbs. delivered. Crop Auto-sin at sie. Sd. per 430 lbs. delivered. Crop advices in Germany were not very favourable. Much desired rain had fallen in some quarters; but in all more seemed to be wanted; still reports were not very unfavourable, though it was tarted that the yield would be below an average. Auto-Hungarian advices generally give good and a crop prospects, and report markets

large sales of flour made at a slight advance on previous prices. States markets have been rather unsettled in price, but the change on the buyers, though an inquiry has prevailed for the continent, but moderate as compared with the spring months. It is plain that, owing to the lateness of the season all over Europe, their requirements from this continent will be protracted, and are likely to extend into July. Crop reports have been rather better than those of the previous week; but granting all possible a considerable injury must be admitted. The agricultural bureau of the U. S. reports the whole acreage of spring wheat as 36 per cent. compared with last year, and condition when the reports were collected, the same as last year. The bureau also reports the condition of winter wheat in the U. S. at 76 per cent. of an average, spring months. It is plain that, owing to the lateness of the season all over Europe, their requirements from this continent will be protracted, and are likely to extend into July. Grop reports have been rather better than those of the previous week; but granting all possible a considerable injury must be admitted. The agricultural bureau of the U. S. reports the whole acreage of spring wheat as 86 per cent. compared with last year, and condition when the reports were collected, the same as last year. The bureau also reports the condition of winter wheat in the U. S. at 76 per cent. of an average, with acreage about the same as last year. The product of last year's crop was approximately estimated at 400,000,000 bush. winter, and 80,000, 500 bush. spring wheat. Assuming the last winter wheat crop at an average yield per acre, the present estimates of the bureau would indicate a prospective yield this year of say 304,000,000 bushels spring wheat, or about 107,000,000 bush. less than last year. The loudest complaints are from Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, where, added to most unfavourable weather, there is great damage from chinch bugs, and the Hessian fly. California seems to be much less jubilant than some time since, and reports some ugly changes in the situation. The wheat deliveries at seaboard ports for the week.

The loudest complaints are from Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois, where, added to most unfavourable weather, there is great damage from chinch bugs, and the Hessian fly. California seems to be much less jubilant than some time since, and reports some ugly changes in the situation. The wheat deliveries at seaboard ports for the week.

The lateness of the previous week; but granting all posts are at 17 to 18c. The product of the season at 18 to 10½ t

and the Hessias fig. California seems to be made in the control of the control of

to 65c. per pair.		
	FLOUR, F.O.C.	
Superior extra, pe	er 196 lbs\$5	45 to \$5 55
Extras	bakers' 5	30 5 35
Fancy and strong	bakers' 5	30 5 40
	tra 5	
Oatmeal per 1361	bs 4	30 4 45
Cornmeal, small l	ots 3	00 3 25
	UR, by car-lots, f.o.c.	
	2	
Spring wheat, ext	ra, per bag 2	60 2 65
	GRAIN, f.o.b.	
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" No. 2,		21 1 22
" No. 3,		17 0 00
Red winter		none.
Spring wheat, No	.1	24 1 25
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	per 34 lbs 0	
Barley, No. 1, per	48 lbs 0	80 0 81
" Choice No	o. 2, per 48 lbs 0	75 0 76
NO. 2, DEL	48 lbs 0	70 0 71
Extra No.	30	65 0 67 60 0 62
Peas. No. 1. per 60	lbs0	75 0 00
" No. 2. "	0	74 0 00
Rye	lbs0	75 0 80
PRICES A	T FARMERS' WAGGON	TSL.
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for tubs and crocks.

MEBSE—Has been steady; some job-lots of
make have sold at 9c., and small lots of
make have sold at 9c., and small lots of
the have brought 10 to 10jc. At Ingersoll, on
solday, there were sales of 430 boays at 9c.; of
toxes at 9jc., and of 1.015 boxes at 9jc. Engquotations have advanced.

363—There has been a good market for all
red at about 15c. for round lots. Street rets small, and prices firm, at 16 to 17c. up to
ay. ceipts small, and prices firm, at 16 to 17c. up to to day.

PORK-Values seems unchanged with sales of small lots at \$19.50 to \$20.00, but no movement reported in large lots, for which prices are nominal.

BACON—The demand for car-lots seems to have

round, \$2.75 to \$3; bbls., \$4.50 to \$4.75; salmon, salt water, none; codfish, per 112 lbs., \$4.50 to \$4.75; boneless, per lb., 4; to 4fc; trout, none; whitefish, none; mackerel, bbls., \$2.5; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$2.11c.; do., \$2; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$2.11c.; do., \$2; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$2.11c.; do., \$2; half-bbls., \$3.25 to \$3.50; sardines, \$2.11c.; do., \$2.12 to 194c.

TOBACCO—Seems to have been quiet, with a few sales of Blackbird and Gold-leaf Solace at former prices. Quotations are as follows:—Prince of Wales blacks, in boxes, 33 to 35c.; 6's and 8's, in cattles, 36 to 57c.; brights, navy, 3*s, 45 to 50c.; solaces, 35 to 48c.; V.T.C. blacks, 12*s, 37 to 38c.; 3's and 4's and 8's, 38 to 40c.; navy 3's, and myrtle, 52! to 55c. Extra-brights, 58 to 70c.

LIQUORS—Brandies are very scarce, and holders are very firm, but no actual advance has been established. Quotations are as follows:—Pure Jamaica rum, 16 o.p. \$2.75 to \$3; Demerara, \$2.45 to \$2.75; gin—green cases, \$4.25 to \$4.50; red., \$3. to \$3.50; winesport, \$1.50; fine, \$2.46 to \$5.40; sherry, \$1.50; fine, \$3.60 to \$5.40; champagne, per case, 314 to \$26.50; brandy, in wood, Hennessy's Otard's and Martell's, \$5 to \$5.50; second-class brands, \$3 to \$4.20, according to age; in case, Sazerac, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$9.50; Central, Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Otard's, \$9 to \$9.50; Central, Society, \$8 to \$8.50; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$95 to \$5.50; as 600nd-class brands, \$1.10 to \$12.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$95 to \$9.50; do., Martell's, \$11.00 to \$11.25; do., Jules Robins, \$8.75 to \$9.25; do., Vine-Growers' Co., \$95 to \$9.50; do., Nules Bolleire, \$7.50 to \$8. Whiskey—The following are Messrs. Gooderham & Worts prices, on which merchants charge an advance of 5 per cent.:—Alcohol, per Imperial gallon, \$2.53; pure spirits, 65 o.p., \$2.45; do., 50 o.p., \$2.35; do., 25 u.p., \$1.12; family proof whiskey, \$1.25; old Bourbon, \$1.28; old

CATTLE. TRADE—Has been fairly active.
BEEVES—There was a larger run of common grades of butchers' cattle, with the price tending downwards. A few first-class, for export, weighing 1,300 lbs., changed hands at \$5c., and second-class, or good butchers' cattle, brought from 5 to \$5c., the third-class being a poor grade and only worth about 4c.

bic., the third-class being a poor grade and only worth about 4c.

Calves—Were without change since our last, and first-class, dressing from 150 to 160, were worth \$8 to \$10; second-class, to dress 120, brought from \$5 to \$6, and the "grasshoppers," weighing from 60 to 80, sold at \$2.50.

SHEEP—Were a little easier, and some good export sold at 4½c. Second-class were worth 4c., and in third-class none offered, and were not wanted. wanted.

LAMES—Came in more freely, and a decline of 25c. per head was noted all round. First-class brought from \$3.75 to \$4; second-class, \$2.75, and third, \$2.50.

HIDES, SKINS, AND WOOL. TRADE—Seems to have been quiet but steady, HIDES—Have shown no change of consequence; prices of green are as before with all offering wanted, and cured selling as fast as offered at wanted, and cured selling as fast as offered at 0 c. Calfskins—Abundant, and unchanged in price; all offering taken.

Lamskins—Prices have been advanced 10c., and now stand at 40c. for the best green, with offerings considerable. Pelts have been more plentiful, but still stand at 25c.

Wool.—The market has been quiet; farmers and country buyers seem to be holding for an advance. A few sales of lots offwool, 2,000 lbs., have, however, been made at 22c. for new fleece, which is also the street price. Super has been scarce, and sold at 27c., which was still bid yesterday. Extra has been wanted at 35c., with scarcely any to be had.

Tallow—Quiet and rather easy at 6 to 6‡c. for rendered, and 3½c. for rough.

Quotations stand as follows:—No. 1 inspected, 38.50; choice No. 1, steers, \$9.00; No. 2 inspected, \$7.50 to \$8.00; No. 3 inspected, \$6.50 to \$7.00; calfskins, green, 15 and 13c.; calfskins, cured, 16‡c.; calfskins, dry, none; lambakins, 13 to 40c.; wool, fleece, 22c.; wool, super, 27 to 29c.; extra super, 34 to 35c.; wool pickings, 11 to 12‡c.; tallow, rough, 3½c.; rendered, 8 to 6‡c.

THE SEEGMILLER PLOUGH. Responsible Agents wanted to sell Seegmiller Patent Impreved Oliver Chilied Mould-board Ploughs. Manufactured only by S. Seegmiller, late of the Toronto Plough Works. The fastest selling plough in the Dominion. Warranted to work well, run light, and soour in any

Secure territory by addressing eow S. SEEGMILLER, GODERICH, ONTARIO. MILWAUKEE. June 22, 9.30 a.m.—Wheat—\$1.11 for July; \$1.12 for August. Receipts—Flour, 9,500 bbls.; wheat, 51,000 bush.; corn. 1,000 bush.; cats, 6,000 bush.; rye, 000; barley 3,000 bush. Shipments— Flour, 33,568 bbls.; wheat, 102,000 bush.; corn. 6,000 bush.; cats, 8,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.;

BY TELEGRAPH.

June 22.—Flour—Receipts, 1,485 bbls. The market is very stuesy to-day, and outside figures are the ruling prices. There is more activity also, and a fair business was done. 100 bbls. superior extra soid at \$5.50; 500 bbls. do at \$5.50, and 100 bbls. do sold at \$5.50; 500 bbls. do at \$5.50, and 100 bbls. do sold at \$5.50; but this would not be repeated. 125 bbls. extra superfine, sold at \$5.50; 100 bbls. spring extra, \$5.40; 100 at \$5.50; 100 bbls. spring extra, \$5.40; 100 at \$4.50; 500 bbls. sold on pt.; 50 bbls. choice superior, at \$5.10; 100 bbls. do at \$4.90; 150 bbls. fine at \$4.55; 250 choice Ontario bags at \$2.75; 250 bags do, at \$2.57; 40 strong bakers; in sacks, \$2.82; 500 American sacks sold on pt. No change can be made in quotations, but inside figures would not, in most cases, be accepted a sale of choice superior extra is now reported at \$5.70. Superior extra, \$5.50 to \$5.00; extra superfine, \$5.50; fancy, not quoted; spring extra, \$5.35 to \$5.40; superfine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; extra superfine, \$5.50; fancy, not quoted; spring extra, \$5.35 to \$5.40; superfine, \$4.90 to \$5.00; extra superfine, \$4.50; inc. \$4.25 to \$4.45; middings, \$4.10 to \$4.15; pollards, \$3.70 to \$3.80; Ontario bags, \$2.57! to \$2.65; city bags, delivered, \$3.10 to \$3.15. Outs-loc. Revenuenting, \$4.75. Barley—Nominal. Corn—50;c. in bond. Peas-89;c. Crameai-\$3.05 to \$3.10. Butter-New Eastern Townships, 16 to \$10; in particular of the particular of \$4.50; inc. \$4.15; inc. \$

ST. CATHABINES. June 22.—Flour—No. 1 superior, \$5.50 (b \$5.75; fall wheat, \$1.17 to \$1.18; spring wheat, \$1.17 to \$1.25. Corn—60 to 620. Barley—85 to 90c. Peas—85 to 90c. Oats—38 to 40c. Butter—15c. Eggs—10c. Cheese—10c. Hay—\$8 to \$10. Potatoes, per bag, 75c. GUELPH.

GUELPH.

June 22.—Flour, per 100 lbs., retail. \$2.75 to \$3.

Wheat—White, new, per bush., \$1.08 to \$1.14;
Treadwell, \$1.08 to \$1.14; spring (Glasgow),
\$1.08 to \$1.14. Barley, 48 to 50c. Oats, 38
to 40c. Rye, 55 to 70c. Peas, 55 to 72c. Hay,
per ton, \$4 to \$1.4 Straw, \$2.50 to \$3.50. Wood,
per cord, \$3.50 to \$4. Eggs, fresh, per doz., 12 to 14c.
Butter—Juiry packed, 13 to 14c.; rolls, 12 to 14c.
Apples, per bag, 25 to 50c. Potatoes, per bag, 25 to
\$5c. Sheepskins, 50c. to \$1.25. Hides, \$6.50 to
\$7. Wool, 23 to 21c.

June 22, 9.30.—Wheat opens \$1.12 for August corn. 45%. for July ; 48c. for August. Sait meats—Short clear, \$2.70; short ribs, \$8.30; long clear, \$8.25; shoulders, \$5.70. Dry sait meats—Short clear, \$3.90; short ribs, \$8.50; long clear, \$3.45; shoulders, \$5.90. Sugar-pickled hams—9;c. 9.33.—Wheat, \$1.12 for July; corn. 46%c. for September. 9.33.—Wheat, \$1.12 for July; corn. 46gc. for September.
9.50.—Pork, \$16.47\$ bid for August; lard, \$10.95 for August; \$10.70 for October. Wheat, \$1.11\$ for August: \$1.10\$ for September.
10.16 a.m.—Wheat, \$1.08\$ for year. Corn, 46gc. for July; 46gc. for August.
10.25.—Lard, \$10.82\$ for September. Wheat, \$1.12\$ for August. Oats, \$7gc. for July; 27gc. for September. September. Flour, 20,159 bbls.; wheat, 79,000 bush.; corn, 444,000 bush.; oats, 176,000 bush.; rye, 2,000 bush.; barley, 9,000 bush. Shipments—Flour, 16,856 bbls.; wheat. 80,000 bush.; corn, 413,000 bush.; oats, 232,000 bush.; rye, 1,000 bush.; barley, 450 bush.

TOLEDO.

June 22, 10.30 a.m.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.20§ for cash; \$1.20§ for June; \$1.17§ for July; \$1.13§ to \$1.13§ tor August; \$1.16§ for September; \$1.15§ for year. Corn—High mixed, 48§c.; No. 2, 48§c. for cash; 48§ to 48§c. for June; 48§c. for July. Oats—No. 2, 38§ to 39§c. for cash. Receipts—Wheat, \$1,000 bush.; corn, 63,000 bush.; corn, 63,000 bush.; corn, 53,000 bush.; corn, 53,000 bush.; corn, 53,000 bush.; cats, none. Noom.—Wheat—No. 2 red, \$1.21§ for cash; \$1.21§ for June; \$1.21§ for July; \$1.6§ for August; \$1.17 for September; \$1.16 for year. Corn—No. 2, 43§c. for July.

NEW YORK.

June 22, 12.08 p.m.—Flour—Steady, Wheat—
Higher; No. 2 red, \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.28\(\frac{1}{2}\) for cash;
\$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.28\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August; \$0.000
bush. at \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for September; No. 1
white, \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) bid for cash; \$1.26\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.20\(\frac{1}{2}\) for September; No. 1
white, \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for June; \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July; \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) to \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August; \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for July; \$1.25\(\frac{1}{2}\) for August; \$1.27\(\frac{1}{2}\) for September. Corn—Sales, 160,000
bush.; at 57\(\frac{1}{2}\) c. Oats—Firm. Tallow—6\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 5\(\frac{1}{2}\).

Dressed hogs—7\(\frac{1}{2}\) to 7\(\frac{1}{2}\). Receipts—Flour, 15.647
blis.; wheat, 156.000\) bush.; corn, 21\(\hrac{1}{2}\) 000\(\triangle \) bush.; oats, 11.000\(\triangle \) bush.; pork, 50\(\triangle \) blis.; iard, 2.205\(\triangle \) tos.; whiskey, 52l\(\triangle \) blis. NEW YORK.

DETROIT. June 22, 10.20 a.m.—Wheat—No. 1, white, \$1.20} for cash; \$1.20} for June; \$1.19} bid for July; \$1.17 for August; \$1.16 bid for September; \$1.16 bid for otober; \$1.16 bid for year. Receipts—Wheat—6,000 bush; shipments, 6,000 bush. 12.55 p.m.—Wheat—No. 1 white, \$1.21\$ for cash; \$1.21 for June; \$1.19} to \$1.19} for July; \$1.17\$ bid for August; \$1.17\$ for September; \$1.17\$ bid. September; \$1.16\$ for year; No. 2, \$1.15 bid.

June 22.—Wheat—Steady; white State, \$1.26; red State, \$1.37. Corn—Unchanged; No. 2 western, 57c. Barley—Nominal. Rye—Scarce and unchanged.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

ENGLISH MARKETS.

BEERBOHM.

June 22.—London.—Floating cargoes—Wheat and maize, steady; cargoes on passage—wheat and maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, firm. Mark Lane—Wheat and maize, firm. Jondon—Fair average red winter wheat, for shipment the present or following month, unchanged at 46s. 3d., do. red winter, for prompt shipment, was 46s. 3d., now 46s. 6d.; fair average California wheat, just shipped, was 46s. now 46s. 6d.; fair average mixed American maize, for prompt shipment, was 24s. 6d., now 24s. 6d. to 25s. Arrivals off the coast for orders—Wheat, moderate; maize, small. Imports into the United Kingdom last week—Wheat, 235.000 to 240,000 qrs.; maize, 185.000 to 200,000 qrs.; flour, 90,000 to 95.000 bbls. Liverpool—Spot wheat, steady; spring, 1d. cheaper; maize, unchanged. On passage from the continent—Wheat, 740.000 qrs.; maize, 369.000 qrs.; ma

Steady.

LATER.—Mark Lane—Wheat, the turn dearer.
London—Fair average red winter wheat, for
shipment the present or following month, was
46s. 3d., now 46s. 6d.; red winter, for prompt
shipment, was 46s. 6d., now 47s. LIVERPOOL

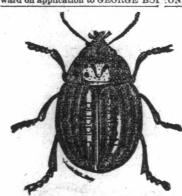
Situations Wacant.

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dia, Australia, the Cape, and Colonies generally.

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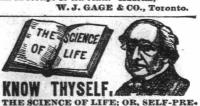
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